THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 192

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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Peace, the Inevitable Result

Fear-Fed Wars and Strikes

Falsities Behind the Unrest

¶ **And Still They Want Peace.** As the international control of the Franco-Spanish frontier is suspended, Italian and German newspapers—ignoring the fact that the frontier will remain closed because of France's obligations under the non-intervention agreement—give the impression that control is "suppressed," and sympathizers with the Spanish government may find the road easy into Spain. The dictated press neglects to report that passage of war material or volunteers is still banned. France neglects to explain why the move is taken if the status remains unchanged.

¶ **Such occasions** keep anxiety active and, were it not for the irrefutable fact that any European nation seeking war might long since have found an "excuse," they might furnish those who predict a European disaster with formidable ammunition for their pessimism. But to offset such incidents is the fact that many commentators who travel the diplomatic highways of Europe and occasionally rub shoulders with its rulers are in general agreement that no one wants war.

¶ **America's** colorful former Governor Smith comes from an interview with Mussolini with that conviction well substantiated, and now George Lansbury, former leader of the Parliamentary Labor Party, carries his personal peace mission to Mussolini and comes forth with the assertion that Italy "hasn't the slightest intention of interfering with the integrity of Spain, its islands, or its colonies." With such encouragement for the world, it may be assumed that the time is ripe to reverse the suggestions that a European war is inevitable and begin claiming that peace is irresistible, irreversible.

¶ **Labor Digging Own Pitfalls?** If organized labor had organized with the specific purpose of defeating the aims of the organized worker, it could scarcely have devised a more effective method than that employed in recent months, through the introduction of an internecine warfare between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, and through the sit-down strike method with its concomitant injustice to non-organization workers and its attendant evils of physical force. In the first instance, worker is arrayed against worker, and in the second instance the worker seems arrayed against the public—a demoralization within and a cloud of disfavor without.

¶ **Analyzing** the fundamental elements at work to bring about this unpropitious state of affairs, it is not difficult to trace the trail through the dust back to such negative elements as resentment, greed and dominant will. And the inevitability with which such motives are self punished is strikingly illustrated in the labor news.

¶ **Slowly accelerating** since 1935, when John L. Lewis's organization was denied authority within the A. F. of L., the warfare between the industrial type of union and the crafts type has at last broken out in open battle. The causa belli was furnished by Harry Bridges, west coast longshoreman leader representing the C. I. O., when he announced that his organization was about to go out after the longshoremen nationally and that the International Longshoremen's Association, an A. F. of L. group, would have to join the C. I. O. or lose its members. Whereupon, Joseph P. Ryan, president of the I. L. A. and vice-president of the of L., declares: "We may retaliate."

¶ **Meanwhile,** as National Guardsmen patrol the steel district of Massillon, Ohio, where strike violence has resulted in two fatalities and 15 injuries, and as plants at Pittsburgh and Canton reopen under National Guard protection, the C. I. O. continues its efforts to gain a position of collective bargaining monopoly. But experience which began with the costly and comparatively fruitless effects of the sit-down method has had its effects on the public, and today representatives of 75 communities and civic groups are preparing to launch a national organization "for the protection of the worker."

¶ **Thus organized labor** finds itself with not only organized business, but with a threat of an organized public, combating it, whereas at the beginning of the strike epidemic public opinion generally favored better wages and working conditions and more security for the worker, and a considerable share of industrial management favored the theory of supplying the worker with the means of purchasing the product he produced. If labor loses, management also loses. When either loses, the loss can be largely traceable to the disintegrating effect of wrong ethical concepts admitted into the general thought through channels of intolerance and cupidity. Mankind slowly is shown, either through a desire to act truly or through the severity of the punishment when it acts falsely, that the only practical way toward correct solutions is the way of highest morality.

In the Boston Section:

Worcester judge rules out steel strike.

Fitzgerald unapprised about Codman bills.

800 throng State House for birth certificates.

Apples and potatoes promise bumper N. E. crop.

And news from all New England in the

Second Section Beginning on Page 11.

Bailey Declares People Will Get Full Court Data

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—With an emotional fervor that raised the debate on the President's court reorganization program to a new level, Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, tall, lean and ministerial, continued today his resounding denunciation of the proposal for one-judge-a-year appointments to the Supreme Court.

Surpassed in vigor anything that has gone before, and with the same packed galleries, the same crowded Senate floor and the same jam of representatives from the other end of the Capitol filling spare space in the great chamber, Senator Bailey cited President Roosevelt directly in his attack.

Senator Bailey charged Mr. Roosevelt was asking Congress to do something it could not do under the Constitution.

"The President enunciated the doctrine in advocating this legislation that Congress should have all power under the general welfare clause," he said, referring to the March 9 fireside address.

"If we transfer the general welfare power to Congress you might just as well wipe out state lines, you have the old absolutism. You will be under the will of Congress and of the President and the first popular man who seizes the reins of power in the United States."

Way to Dictatorship

"That was the way toward dictatorship," cried Senator Bailey. All governments have a centralizing tendency he declared.

"Still they cry to Caesar, 'give us government, give us government. Let us repose our rights, let us repose our wills in you.'

"Then," he continued, "then the tyrant; then the jail; then the strife; then the revolution!"

Senator Bailey urged fellow Senators to stand in the breach and say "thus far and no farther—there is a Constitution, there is a Supreme Court."

One of the biggest crowds of history jammed the corridors, seeking admission to galleries as Senator Bailey continued.

"Don't you think what has happened in other countries can happen here?" he demanded.

"If we adopt this thing we undertake to shape this court; to place political power above the power of justice; to cast the system of justice into politics."

Equaling him in warmth, but with an entirely different approach, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who is usually one of the most active New Dealers, yesterday added his fire to the assault.

There was little or no talk of personalities or politics in these two speeches. They were directed straight at the measure itself, for almost the first time in the week-old debate. Senator O'Mahoney took up specific details, and indulged in occasional flights of Celtic eloquence, coupled with flashes of wit.

But there was no humor in the speech of Senator Bailey. It burned with the fire of moral intensity. Brought up in a family stemming directly from Oliver Cromwell's Roundheads, and long an editor of the Biblical Recorder in the South, like his father before him, Senator Bailey's address today and yesterday was like an exhortation to battle by an energetic parson.

"We are here, Mr. President, and we are going to be heard," Senator

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Polar Fliers O. K. Over Canada, Says Radio From Plane

SEATTLE, Wash., July 13 (AP)—The U. S. Army Signal Corps reported the second Soviet trans-polar plane messaged "Everything O. K." at 7:21 a. m., E. S. T., today, to the Canadian signal station at Fort Smith, Canada.

The message said the plane was over Great Bear Lake, latitude 66, longitude 122.

The Army Corps here and in Alaska were unable to establish contact with the Russians since they changed their transmission frequency at 3:37 a. m., E. S. T.

The Fort Smith Station had difficulty in picking up the latest message. Previously, it had received undecipherable signals around 6:30 a. m., E. S. T. The 3:37 a. m. message said:

"My position is latitude 74, longitude 120. Please listen for me on 54.92 meters. Transmit on 34.8 meters. Fuel indicator shows 10.549 liters. Signed, Danilin."

Views taken in connection with the flight to the Pole will be found: Page 5.

Workers Flock To Steel Mill On Reopening

Youngstown Firm Denies Signing Contract With Indiana Governor

New Union Split

By the Associated Press

East Chicago, Ind.: Virtually the full quota of workers returned to their jobs at the reopened Youngstown Sheet & Tube plants in the Calumet District today, though the credit for the reopening was in dispute. Indiana's Governor Townsend and C. I. O. leaders still claimed the corporation had made a private agreement settling the strike, and the union workers were told by leaders to return in orderly triumph to their posts. However the corporation stoutly and repeatedly denied that any such arrangement had been made, claiming full victory and credit for breaking the strike.

New York: The long-threatened open battle between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. for control of the nation's longshoremen was finally under way today. Harry Bridges, speaking for the west coast longshoremen, served an ultimatum on the A. F. of L. International Longshoremen's Association, demanding that it join the C. I. O. or risk loss of its membership. The association, headed by Joseph P. Ryan, categorically rejected the demand. There followed mutual threats of organization drives among both memberships. Mr. Bridges now plans to commit the west coast longshoremen and his followers in the east formally to the C. I. O. cause.

New York: With higher wages and a shorter week, 35,000 cloakmakers in more than 1500 shops here resumed normal operations under collective agreements which were highly praised by Mayor LaGuardia.

Washington: The C. I. O. formally opened an organization drive to enroll 2,000,000 workers in the employ of state, county and city governments, under an arrangement conforming to the recent requirements of President Roosevelt: They may seek redress for grievances, but may not picket nor strike.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13—A new type of labor organization for the purpose of collective bargaining seems likely to be encouraged by the apparent defeat of the C. I. O. in the steel strike. It is the independent association of employees who do not want to join an outside union and feel they must band together in order to forestall being forced ultimately under control of the C. I. O.

In the main, the independent organization is old, for it is a continuation of the employee representation plan commonly called the company union. Its novelty consists in the fact it is now organized and supported by employees themselves.

Following decision of the United States Supreme Court validating the National Labor Relations Act this spring, companies have withdrawn

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Year of Celebration Begins; To Mark Northwest Ordinance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Progress of the United States in rising from the status of a colonial possession to that of a world power was recalled here today as 50 Federal Theater players re-enacted dramatic events associated with the Northwest Ordinance under which the nation began its initial expansion westward.

Observing the 150th anniversary of the enactment of the ordinance by the Continental Congress on July 13, 1787, the historical pageant was staged on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building at Broad and Wall streets, site of the nation's capitol until 1790.

"One of the greatest civil documents in American history," was how President Roosevelt described the Act of 1787 in a message read by Representative Robert T. Secrest (D) of Ohio, during part of the observance. Passage of the ordinance, President Roosevelt added, was "an event of momentous importance to the United States."

"It provided first of all for the great Northwest Territory," he continued. "Moreover, it formed the basis of government for each succeeding territory acquired by the United States. Under its wise provision, our country expanded from the seaboard area of the 13 original states to the present union of 48 sovereign commonwealths and overseas possessions."

Eight Episodes Shown

Eight episodes were required to tell the story of the ordinance from the time a union of the colonies was discussed at the Albany convention in 1754 to the establishment of civil government at Marietta, Ohio, on July 15, 1788. In addition, a dramatic interlude was employed to release 1000 homing pigeons to carry news of the occasion to numerous cities in the six states.

The second episode described physical acquisition of the land in 1778 by the George Rogers Clark Expedition, revealing the efforts by which an area containing what is now Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota was claimed for the United States.

Next was a scene showing the Newburgh incident whereby the agitation of dissatisfied soldiers for lands and new legal privileges resulted in the Pickering petition of 1783.

Meeting in Boston

The fourth episode told of the Treaty of Fort MacIntosh under which Indian title to the western lands was obtained in 1785. It was followed by a scene describing the meeting of soldiers at Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston in 1786 to organize the Ohio Company of Associates for the exploitation of the new territory. These soldiers assigned Manasseh Cutler to appear before the Continental Congress and

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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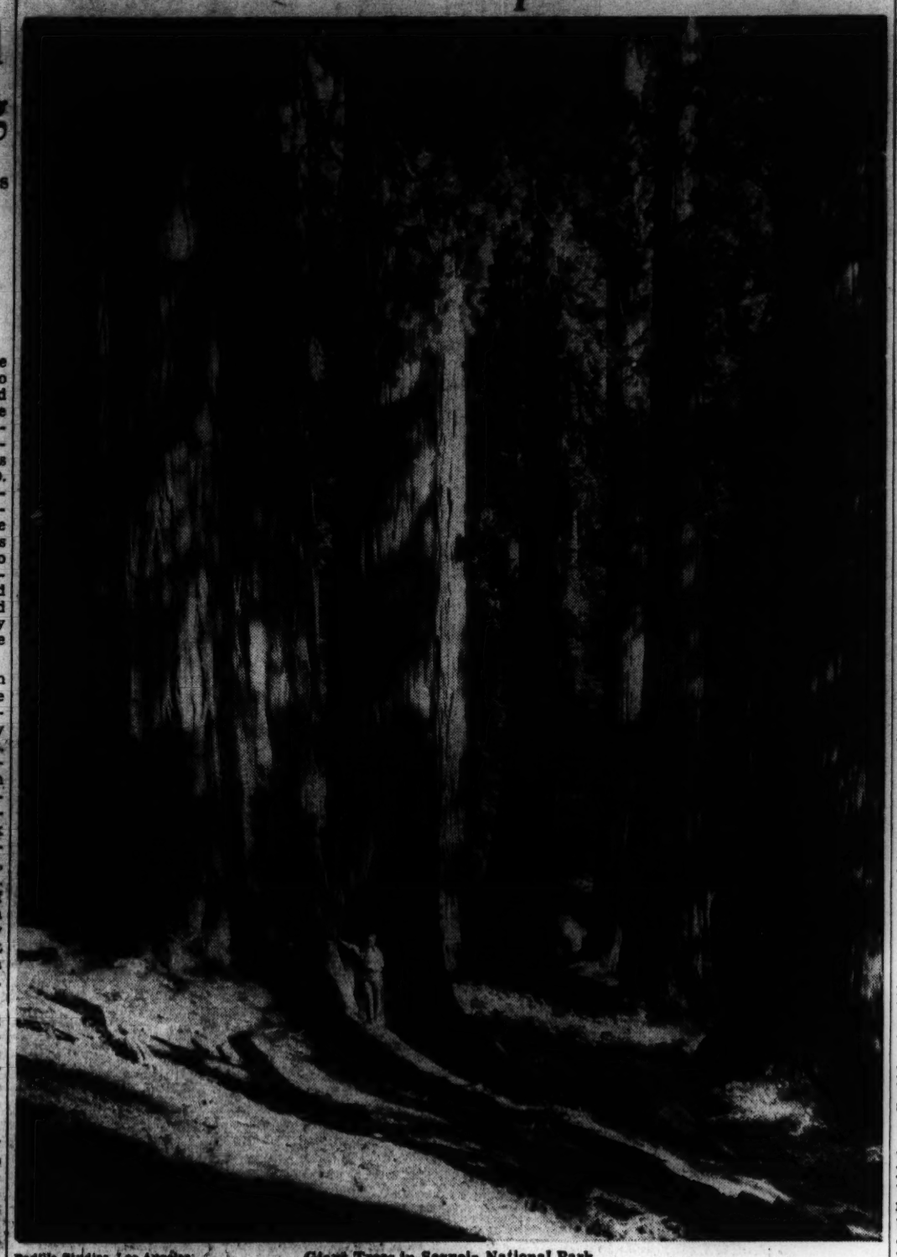
Government Studies Sequoia Production



Padilla Studios, Los Angeles — Giant Trees in Sequoia National Park

France Halts Border Control; Arms for Spain Still Blocked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 13—At noon today international control of the Franco-Spanish frontier was suspended, in accordance with the French Government's decision transmitted to London yesterday.

The Pyrenees still remain closed, however, to the passage of war materials or "volunteers" under the International Non-intervention Agreement. Officials who have been participating in the border control did not leave the frontier district, but merely withdrew a short distance from the border posts.

The French Government has protested officially in Berlin against misrepresentations of French policy in the German press. The Government objected strongly to the German version of the French communiqué announcing the suspension of frontier control. This version as published in the German press said that control was "suppressed" instead of being suspended, and the announcement that the frontier would remain closed in accordance with France's obligations under the non-intervention agreement was entirely omitted.

The serious view of the situation taken in France found expression in a speech by Vice Premier Léon Blum at the Socialist Congress at Marseilles yesterday. The German-Italian decision to withdraw from naval control brought the problem into a dangerous phase, he said, which must be handled with a maximum of prudence and courage.

To console party extremists who wanted more drastic action on the political plane, M. Blum told the Congress that Socialists had obtained the Government's promise to nationalize French railways before Aug. 31 when the degree powers expire.

Britain offers control plan to isolate Spanish conflict: Page 3.

Causes of Crime As School Course Urged in New York

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13 (AP)—Walter C. Newcomb, District Attorney, urged public schools to give "behavior" lessons to teach young America that crime does not pay.

The prosecutor said yesterday he would recommend to the State Education Department that "guidance" courses start in the third grade and continue through high school.

"Right now there is no organized effort on the part of the State, and very little on the part of society, to prevent the commission of crime," he said. "We spend hundreds of millions of dollars annually for the apprehension, conviction and punishment of criminals.

"We're waiting until the horse is stolen before we lock the barn door."

Mr. Newcomb's "behavior courses" would start with lessons teaching small children the moral wrong of petty crimes and progress to high school crime studies showing the criminal usually loses.

"This wonderful opportunity is being neglected," he said. "The State should be guiding children at the most impressionable stage of life.

"We've got to realize that the largest portion of the criminal class today is young—not the middle-aged man of two decades ago. The average age of criminals today is 22, the largest age group is 19.

"To meet this condition, laws are softer today. Two decades ago they were tough. Law enforcement needs a new goal—greater stress on correction and prevention."

Reason Is Sought Why Sequoias Fail To Show Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The National Park Service wants to know why the giant sequoia trees in California have apparently stopped reproducing.

The sequoias produce seeds which mountain streams help to distribute. Naturalists, however, have been unable to find much new growth and no extension in the size of the groves.

With the aid of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Park Service recently launched studies in Mariposa Grove and Yosemite National Park, California, that are expected to throw new light on the problem.

Is it the soil, the weather, the exposure, or the capacity of the ground cover to retain moisture that is causing this seeming stagnation? These are among the questions to which answers will be sought.

The sequoias are considered the oldest of living things, survivals of the day when plants and animals grew to giant size. Fossils exhumed in modern times indicate that these trees once encircled the globe. Today they are found only on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevadas from the American River on the north to Deer Creek on the south, between elevations of 4000 and 8000

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

Hotel Men Taxed for Tips Put Under Plate for Waitress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13—"Tips" tucked under the plate and intended for the waiter or waitress at summer hotels now come within the scope of the unemployment insurance law and must be accounted for by hotel proprietors when they file monthly statements of wages paid. Tips are regarded as wages, although the proprietor probably never will know definitely just how much is given the person who serves meals.

The Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, however, has instructed hotel men on some of the law's workings. The rule laid down for hotel men, when they estimate the amount of tips, is to figure that for a meal costing under 50 cents, the tip probably would be five cents; for one costing 50 cents, but under $1, 7½ cents; for $1 and over, 10 cents.

Joseph Craugh, Assistant Attorney General in charge of legal affairs of the division, told members of the Adirondack Resorts Association at Deer's Head, Elizabethtown, N. Y., that "the question of tips is likely to prove one of the most difficult tasks confronting employers because of the extreme reticence by those who receive them on the subject of amounts received in tips." For this reason, he said, the division will allow employers much latitude in this matter, but he urged them to exercise their best judgment.

"However it works," Mr. Craugh added, "the new law lends dignity to the heretofore often overlooked and sometimes outlawed tips. If legally recorded every cent handed out to the waiter or waitress helps alike employer and employee."

The amended law, which formerly made employers liable only if they employed four or more persons 13 weeks or more and now holds them liable if they employ four or more persons for 15 days or more during the year, has extended coverage to approximately 100,000 employees in the summer hotels and resort centers of the State. Originally the law covered only 25,000 such employees, and many of the summer hotel men now subject to taxation were exempt because of the time limit of employment. It has been estimated there are about 7000 hotels that will come under the amended law.

Summer hotels that opened on July 1 must make a report on Aug. 15 and pay the tax. After that they must report monthly. Proprietors are required to include in wage schedule their best estimate of "tips" received from patrons. Not only will "tips" handed to waiters and waitresses be included, but also those to porters, bell-boys and chambermaids.

U. S. and Britain Consult on China; Brief Truce Ends

Nanking Claims Tokyo Troops Forced to Give Ground

Nanking Demands Say as to Terms

PEIPING, July 13 (AP)—Big guns roared for half an hour today in continuance of Japanese-Chinese hostilities west of Peiping.

All was quiet again shortly after 7:30 a. m. (6:30 p. m., E. S. T.), but both sides continued moving reinforcements into the zone of conflict.

The cannonading followed a resumption of warfare yesterday after a one-day truce.

In Nanking, the Foreign Office told the Japanese Embassy that there could be no valid settlement of the troubles "without the sanction of the Central Government." It was understood the statement was issued as a result of reports from Japanese sources that authorities of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, the North China administrative body, had negotiated a settlement with the Japanese.

Chinese and Japanese alike expressed anxiety over the renewal of hostilities, which came after a day of truce.

How Fighting Started

Chinese reports said that tonight's fighting started when Japanese infantrymen stationed at Tachingtsun, a village on the Peiping-Wanpinghsien highway four miles east of the river, advanced within firing range of Chinese troops holding Tsaishenmiao only two miles from Peiping's walls.

Chinese declared the Japanese had broken the truce which had been in effect since Sunday night although both sides were vague as to its terms.

They asserted that an official attached to Mayor Chin Teh-chun of Peiping, sent to the Yungting area to see that the Japanese had carried out an agreement to withdraw their forces, returned to report that Japanese commanders near Wanpinghsien told him they had no intention of withdrawing.

Origins of the conflict remained obscure. Each side declared the other fired first in the opening battle Wednesday night and each blamed the other for the collapse of subsequent truces.

Forced Japanese Retreat

Gen. Sung Chen-yuan's twenty ninth Chinese Route Army today forced a heavily supported detachment of Japanese troops to retreat toward their Fengtai base after they had been driven back on Peiping's southern wall in two hours of hand-to-hand fighting.

The Japanese formed one of the advance units of a reported 10,000 troops being rushed to the North China battle area from Manchoukuo.

The Japanese detachment was advancing on the Nanyuan Airdrome and barracks, eight miles south of Peiping, when they were met half way by Chinese troops and gradually driven back on the southern wall before they turned and retreated toward Fengtai, seven miles to the west.

As they retreated the Japanese were reported to have torn up the railway tracks in the vicinity, shattering outgoing train service from Peiping.

Rush Reinforcements

Another Japanese force was said to have launched a futile attack on Uanyuan itself at the same time the column from the north went into action.

Trainload after trainload of Japanese reinforcements were being brought to Tientsin, 70 miles southeast of Peiping, from Manchoukuo and Korea. The city where the Japanese north China garrison has its headquarters rapidly assumed a warlike appearance.

Immediate Enforcing of Neutrality Law Held Unlikely

Hull Warns Envoys Of Eastern Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—Consultation between the British and American governments on the North China crisis, and parallel though not yet joint diplomatic action, was indicated by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today.

The American Secretary of State yesterday told the Japanese Ambassador and the Chinese counsellor of Embassy that this Government considered "an armed conflict between Japan and China would be a great blow to the cause of peace and world progress."

Today, Secretary Hull announced that the British Government has proposed and opened consultation between the two great English-speaking powers. Mere receipt of the British communication yesterday constituted a form of consultation. Secretary Hull said today that the United States would continue its stated policy of separate and independent action as developments in the Far East may warrant, but as in the past, this action often is synchronized with Great Britain's.

In many instances, the American Secretary said today, common interests of the United States and Great Britain will warrant consultation and similar though not joint action.

As to Neutrality

Meantime, to questions as to whether the United States should invoke the machinery of the Neutrality Act to clamp down an embargo upon Japan and China, Secretary Hull indicated that he did not think the North China clashes had yet reached that point. But he carefully left open the possibility of using the Neutrality Act in the future.

Such application probably would hamper China more than Japan. Issuance of loans or credits to belligerents is mandatorily forbidden under the act.

To bring about automatic application of the act, it is only necessary for President Roosevelt to define Japan and China as belligerents. Such action would bring about a disruption of American trade and economic relations with the Far East.

May Hold Up Plans

The new arrangement for exchanging American gold for Chinese silver, formally signed by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, only yesterday, might be upset and so might plans being worked on by Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the RFC, to assist the Chinese Government by underwriting the purchase on credit of railroad equipment and machinery.

Furthermore, China secures much of its aircraft—defined as munitions—from the United States, and these shipments would be automatically stopped.

Japan, on the other hand, buys little fabricated munitions but much raw material, from the United States, which might not be curbed unless the President used his discretionary authority.

American warnings to Far Eastern nations have been relatively few under the Roosevelt-Hull administration of foreign affairs, and so take on a scarcity value. Secretary Hull is known to communicate his views to foreign envoys with gentle but unmistakable firmness.

It seemed clear that the Secretary of State had summoned the two envoys to the State Department.

Other Occasions

On three or four other occasions, when outbreaks between Japan and China threatened, Secretary Hull has promptly summoned their representatives here, generally simultaneously with a similar warning in London, and pointed out in much the same terms as he used yesterday that conflict would be gravely disturbing to the world.

Consultative or collective approaches to the Far East have gone no further than this type of warning in American-British policy in the last five years, and there was no intimation that either western government was in position to back up its displeasure with force. Nor has there been any motion to use machinery of the League of Nations or to invoke the obligations of the Kellogg Pact.

These simultaneous warnings have, however, seemed to have a monitory and pacifying effect. While neither power has been satisfied with the constant disturbances in North China, the fact remains that serious outbreaks on the scale of 1931's events in Manchuria have been averted.

The State Department issued the following pointed communiqué after yesterday's interviews:

"The Japanese Ambassador (Hirosi Saito) and the Counselor for the Chinese Embassy (Z. T. Ing) each called at the Department this morning and communicated information in regard to events in North China. In the course of the conversation which ensued both were given expression of the view that an armed conflict between Japan and China would be a great blow to the cause of peace and world progress."

Dust Bowl Sees Good Crop; Farmers Seek Own Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 13 — Good crop weather during the past three months in this so-called "northern dust bowl," as anticipated in a previous survey by The Christian Science Monitor, promising the best producing season in more than five years, has encouraged farmers to look forward to paying off their debts and getting back on their own again.

The federal farm program has been of help it is generally admitted, but there is now an increasing demand for price parity without "regimentation," the feature of the Government effort which most farmers seem to have accepted reluctantly.

A recent study in the whole central farming region revealed this fundamental opposition to centralized control. A majority of the farmers have backed the AAA, but, they explain, because of its purpose and not because, but rather in spite of, the so-called "regimentation" feature.

Meanwhile the so-called Dakota plan, sponsored in Congress by Senator Guy M. Gillette (D), of Iowa, and Representative Maury Maverick (D), of Texas, which it is claimed satisfies this demand for a farmer-controlled program of national scope aimed to provide balanced farm and industrial prices, is attracting attention.

Had Inception in 1924

First heard of in 1924, the Dakota Economic Farm Plan was offered at a tri-state gathering by its author, Carlo A. Petterson, of Lennox, S. D., briefly, it would provide: a national warehousing system, a federal agricultural credit corporation, an interstate agricultural chamber of commerce and board of trade, and a national council of agriculture.

As explained by Mr. Petterson, this would give the farmer through federal and state agencies and "his own national farm council, control of the raising, storing, price, selling and distribution, both as to exports and imports of all farm commodities."

It was offered to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A Wallace in 1933 when farm leaders were asked to submit plans for solving the agrarian problem, according to its author, who states that while the Secretary said the Dakota plan had merit, "he gave us the AAA instead, which is in many of its basic features now anathema to farmers."

Many observers here feel that the "Joseph plan," or the "ever normal granary" idea which is now a much discussed feature of the new Administration farm program may have been taken from the Dakota plan as backed by Senator Gillette and Mr. Maverick, and by a group of farmers in South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota known as the Progressive Farmers. Carl E. Wilkin, of Storm Lake, Iowa, president of this organization, announced recently that the bill as first presented in Congress has ben revised slightly to meet an objection of soil conservation to a department other than the Department of Agriculture.

New Dakota Plan Presented

Within the last month, Representative Fred H. Hildebrandt (D) of South Dakota, leader of a farm bloc in the lower house, announced a so-called Dakota plan, which includes many features of the present Administration program and some features of the original Dakota plan. This move is said by some observers to indicate that the Administration is not especially desirous of having the Gillette-Maverick farm legislation go through, but wants to have a compromise plan ready.

So simple and basic is the farm program embraced in the Gillette-Maverick bill, say its backers, that, under it, grain market speculation would be ended, because the farmers would have their own board of trade. The national council of agriculture feature, not included in the present bill, but a part of the original Dakota plan, is something that might well follow after the Gillette bill is given approval, says Mr. Petterson, the author. The proposed national warehousing system calls for establishing grain storehouses in all parts of the nation to take care of the lean and fat years, and acts as a basis for fixing the price of all products raised from the soil, as well as the export and imports of these commodities, it is explained, through a national farm board of trade.

These things are essentially different from the Administration's farm bill which, according to some observers, merely "streamlines the AAA and puts teeth in it," still keeping control in federal hands.

'Easy' Way Found To Learn Writing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, July 13—Tongue in cheek, tiny legs wound around chair legs, first graders in the old days toiled long hours over intricate curves and loops and flourishes, learning the art of writing. It was a slow and tiresome process.

Now, in Akron, Ohio, as well as in some other cities round the country, all of this process has been changed. The "manuscript alphabet" has been adopted to give children a practical tool for written expression during the first two-year period when ease of learning and facility of use are the first consideration.

Developed from the form of letters used by the medieval monks, manuscript writing has been investigated by educational authorities and found to be more simple, more easy to learn, and also more easy to teach. It has also been learned that children change easily, in the last six weeks of Grade 2, from this new "printing type writing" to the ordinary cursive type, which is recommended for older children and adults.

Advantages of the "manuscript type" writing are described in a neat booklet recently published by the Akron board of education, and printed by boys in the printing classes of one Akron high school.

"Manuscript writing is easier to learn because the simple strokes involve only straight lines and circles. Each letter is an unchanging unit, regardless of its position in a word or of letters next to it," says the booklet. "Manuscript calls for less attention to the form of writing and more attention to the context of what is being written.

"It is a positive aid to reading and spelling because of the similarity in the written and printed alphabet. The child is enabled much sooner to use writing as a form of expression, and numerous experiments have shown that manuscript writing is much faster and more legible than cursive writing in the lower grade. Unnecessary loops, curves and flourishes are all omitted.

The left-handed child has his innings with this new form of writing in that one of the first instructions to the teacher is "if a child prefers to write with his left hand, no effort should be made to change him."

The little booklet stresses the fact that skill acquired in manuscript writing will not be lost even when the change to cursive writing is made, and that it will function in all art work.

CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

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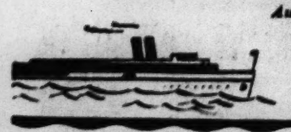

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U. S. Moves to Strengthen Its Foreign Service

Naming Carr Minister to Czechoslovakia Honors Career of Merit

Marks New Trend

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—The appointment of Wilbur J. Carr as the new American minister to Czechoslovakia brings a new honor to one of the most extraordinary careers of long and useful service in the modern history of the Federal Government. At a time when working for the Government may be commonly regarded as a question of a few months or years at the outside, it is a refreshing discovery that here is one man who entered the Government service in 1892 and is now rounding out his forty-fifth year.

Beginning as a clerk in the State Department, he rose to be director of the consular service by 1909 and then Assistant Secretary of State in 1924, a post which he held until President Roosevelt named him for the ministerial position. It is understood that he would have been given an embassy had a suitable one been vacant at the time. It is felt among his many friends in the State Department that he should have this high honor and it is probable he will receive it if the heavy political demand for posts of this rank can be accommodated.

So valuable was Mr. Carr considered in the service that when he reached the statutory retirement age two years ago President Roosevelt issued a special executive order giving him five more years, of which he still has three to serve.

Fathered Career Service

Mr. Carr virtually created the State Department as a career service organization. He drafted and fathered the legislation which after 10 years of failure was finally enacted in 1906, establishing the merit system on which both the diplomatic and consular service was founded. And subsequently, as chief of the consular service and then assistant secretary in charge of administration and chairman of the Foreign Personnel Board, he kept the machinery of the department functioning. In fact, for years he has been regarded as the motive power of the department.

His last work has been in connection with the widespread reorganization of the department which has just reached its climax in a shifting of divisional work and many changes in key positions both in the department and the foreign service. Having aided in this final administrative problem he was ready to turn over the details of administration to new hands and try a turn at diplomacy in the field.

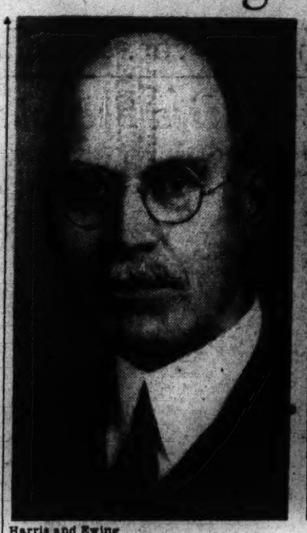
When Mr. Carr entered the department in 1892 it was strictly a patronage organization. When his merit system bill was first introduced in Congress in 1895 by Senator Morgan of Alabama, it was laughed out of the Senate. But he kept after it and finally found an interested and influential supporter in Elihu Root in 1905 when that distinguished jurist became Secretary of State. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge took up the legislation at that time and it was finally passed in 1906. In June of that year President Theodore Roosevelt signed the order prescribing examinations for admission to the service and that future promotions should be based on efficiency alone. As recognition of his contribution to this achievement he was made director of the consular service in 1909.

Fairness Never Questioned

Since then Mr. Carr has been the jealous guardian of the efficiency and quality of the American diplomatic service. There have been critics of his policies, but the greatest tribute to his career is that even his critics have never questioned his fairness in making selections, appointments or promotions. It is conceded everywhere in the service that neither personality nor favoritism has played a part in his choices.

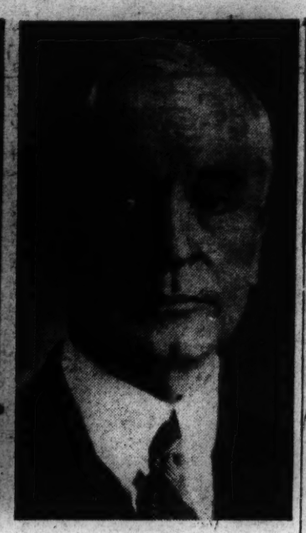
What criticism he has had has been largely over his caution in making requests for State Department appropriations for Congress. Whereas some would have had him be more demanding, he has chosen to ask only for what was absolutely necessary and what he knew Congress would be willing to give. As a result he has built up a host of friends in Congress, both for himself and the Department, and his estimates of the minimum needs of the department have almost always been accepted by Congress at their face value.

It is his particular pride that he has run the entire diplomatic and consular establishment of the United States for 16 years, during no year of which did the total cost exceed two thirds of the cost of a single battleship.



Harris and Ewing

Wilbur J. Carr
Newly Appointed American Minister to Czechoslovakia



Cordell Hull
Secretary of State of the United States

Hull Initiates Task of Overhauling Service in High Places

Faced by Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—Secretary of State Cordell Hull has set himself to the task of refurbishing the American diplomatic machine so that it will be competent to cope with the tensions and dangers of a world seemingly more conscious today of the threats of war than the prospects of peace.

He has been motivated partly by the necessity of having a better agency for dealing with these problems. He has also been roused by a series of magazine criticisms over the past year, particularly one which stated that Secretary Hull "himself has stature, but he does not demand men of stature as his associates."

It would appear that Secretary Hull has not been quite as unaware of the necessity of improvement in his department as some of his critics believed. But whether their criticism was justified or not, it has been of powerful aid to him in overcoming the interests of politics and patronage recognized as being in a large measure responsible for the inadequacies of the American diplomatic service and of persuading President Roosevelt to let him go ahead with necessary reforms.

America has discovered that, whether it likes it or not, it is a major factor in the world and one which can do much to avert the dangers of war if its influence and power are used wisely. Further, should war break out, the ability of the Government to maintain American neutrality depends very largely on the same factor—the caliber and efficiency of the diplomatic machine.

Is a Twofold Problem

The problem to be overcome in achieving this objective of a better service has been twofold. First, is the influence of politics and the party machine which has for generations assumed that choice diplomatic appointments were the prerogative of politics, rewards reserved exclusively for party contributors regardless of their qualifications for diplomacy. Second, is the inertia which apparently develops from time to time in even the most conscientiously managed bureaucracy.

The problem of political patronage has proved the most difficult and the one against which the least headway has so far been made. Few of the patronage appointees to ambassadorships or ministries made at the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration have yet been displaced. More such changes presumably will come from time to time in the future. In the meantime, Secretary Hull has undertaken to minimize the weakness of this situation to the greatest extent possible by strenuous measures to improve the quality of the subordinate personnel in the field which does most of the work anyway, and thoroughly to reorganize the Department of State itself—a process which has been proceeding gradually and which is now about half completed.

The first step in the job, undertaken about a year ago, was the gradual elimination of incompetents from the lower ranks of the service. Over 70 have been weeded out in a manner remarkable for the lack of resentment produced.

Better Aid for Hull

Next was the reshuffling of the higher personnel to give Secretary Hull himself "men of stature as his associates" to aid him here in Washington and take some of the load of detailed responsibility off his shoulders. Part of this program is understood to be the establishment of a policy board to bring about better co-ordination of the divisions of the department and give Secretary Hull expert advice on matters of high policy. But this step has not yet been taken.

Another step has been to rationalize the administrative set-up of the department. The geographical divisions of the department have been revised. The eastern European division, in reality a special Russian division, has been merged into a single European division so that Russia can be handled in its proper relations to the balance of Europe. The Mexican division has also been abolished and merged into a new division of American republics. As a result the main policy divisions now consist of these two—European and American republics—the Far-Eastern division and the Near-Eastern division.

Important changes still to be made include a consolidation of economic functions. There exists now the office of special economic adviser, a special treaty division, a special section on trade agreements and individual economic experts in each of the geographical divisions—all duplicating the work of each other to more or less degree. Even the legal division has been much criticized for what has been termed a "do-nothing" attitude.

Strength in Key Positions

Particular emphasis has been laid so far on the placing of experienced men in key positions, both abroad and here in Washington. Secretary Hull's staff of experienced assistants here has recently been strengthened by the recall from abroad of Hugh Wilson, former Minister to Switzerland, Pierpont Moffet, Consul-General to Australia, and George Messersmith, Minister to Austria. All three are veterans in the service of long experience. All three will be on Secretary Hull's staff of first rank advisers here. Such an experienced diplomat as Hugh Gibson has been shifted from Brazil, a post for which he had had no Latin-American training, back to Brussels where his long experience in Europe will again count for something.

The doctrine of seniority, rigidly observed under the old dispensation, has received a severe blow in the appointment of 32-year-old Lawrence Duggan as chief of the Division of American Republics—an appointment which is considered among observers to mean a primary emphasis on ability regardless of other considerations.

1000 Youths Go Into Forests Of Canada to Study Logging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—With the aid of the Federal Government, over 1000 young British Columbia men will disappear into the forests this month to learn what goes into the making of the Province's $50,000,000-a-year logging and lumber industries.

In the fall they will graduate, the third class since the inauguration of this Young Men's Forestry Training Plan by the Provincial Government's Forestry Department. This plan was started three years ago as a relief measure patterned after the New Deal's CCC camps.

Last year about $100,000 was spent on the plan. This year, with the expected help of the Dominion Government, $200,000 will be spent on the youth and forest conservation work with an enrollment doubling that of last year's 500.

The boys will be assigned jobs as assistant Forest Rangers, to work under the regular Rangers in groups of two and three. Others will clear new forest trails for fire protection. Still others, as in past summers, will build bridges, dams, lookout towers, erect telephone lines, and in general help curb the fire menace. The young foresters will hear lectures on tree structure, identification, and woodcraft from university professors. Timber cruising, mapping, scaling, and first aid, will be included in their training.

Hand picked by government labor officials, the young men must be between the ages of 18 and 25. Physically fit and residents of British Columbia for the past five years, their selection is restricted as far as possible to unmarried men in needy circumstances.

"Trail and forest improvement crews will work a regular eight-hour, six-day week, with time out from usual duties for special organized sports and activities," officials of the Department of Labor declare. The men will be paid $1.75 per day of work. On an average, each young man clears at least $25 per month. In some cases it helps needy ones at home; in others, it furthers college education. In the majority of cases, it proves a stepping stone to higher positions in the varied forest industries.

Although at its outset, the plan was a relief measure, it has now taken on the aspect of a school. Leaders in the logging industry find positions for graduates of the course. In previous years many of the young men have found openings in the great industry largely because of their training.

Final Earhart Hunt Launched; Radio Signals Held Too Weak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13—World interest has been focused closely for the past week on the service radio renders in directing airplanes over great waste areas—in this instance, in the hunt for Amelia Earhart and Frederick Noonan.

Perhaps the most highly developed ocean radio service is that of Pan American Airways with its weekly trans-Pacific air service.

A check-up on methods used by this airline which guides its clippers across the Pacific, the South and now North Atlantic, showed that the company had begun to experiment with the radio direction finder in 1928.

"The first practical apparatus was developed in 1929," the company's office here reports, "and was capable of covering ranges up to 300 miles. In 1930 that range was successfully extended to 600 miles; and between 1932-34 success came in further extending that effective range to cover transoceanic distances. There are now some 60 such radio direction finder stations in regular operation on the inter-American routes of Pan American Airways."

In a statement on radio activity in the search for the Earhart plane Pan American representatives here stated:

"Popular understanding of what radio sought to do in the emergency was greatly confused by the various types of radio equipment brought to bear on the problem, by the multitudinous efforts of amatur radio operators to render assistance, to get some word from the missing plane regardless of the value of that information, and by the altering and conflicting reports that first 'voice' and then 'signals only, were heard."

These officials declare that when on July 4 the Pan American Airways station at Mokapu Point, Hawaii, received faint signals "which evidence indicated came from the radio of the missing plane," it was then possible to supply proof of the direction from which these signals came.

Said Pan American: "Although the signals were rough, weak, split badly, it was possible for Mokapu to report a doubtful bearing of 213 degrees on a gonio."

A "gonio," as described, is a circle theoretically drawn in this instance with the station as a center and zero degrees due north. Hence, said the Mokapu point station, the figure 213 degrees would roughly place the sender on a line to the south, or on a line running slightly east of Howland Island.

It was because the signals were sporadic and weak that Pan American's equipment found it impossible for two or more of their stations to secure cross-bearings and triangulate the position of the sender of the messages.

Other airline and airport officials here are of the opinion that results of this search will spur increased activity in the radio field to secure even more accurate methods of locating planes away from their bases.

By the Associated Press

HONOLULU, July 13—The aircraft carrier Lexington lined its flying deck with fighting planes and posted special lookouts today, ready to launch a final hunt for Amelia Earhart.

The 63 planes were checked, fueled and in position for quick take-offs with 126 fliers. The take-offs were tentatively scheduled to start at dawn.

Admiral O. G. Murfin, in charge of the search here, indicated the job of the Lexington's air fleet would be in the nature of a "mop-up" operation over areas previously scanned but not including the Phoenix Islands, which were searched by two warships and three catapult planes.

The Lexington did not overlook the possibility that the world-circling Earhart plane still might be afloat, although technicians and friends of the missing fliers days ago concluded the main prospect of rescue lay in the chance that the fliers landed on an island or a coral reef.

In that connection Admiral Murfin said the Lexington's planes might reach out as far as the Gilbert Islands, 600 miles west of Howland.

Since navigation charts show neither island nor reef between the Howland-Phoenix area and the Gilbert group, the aircraft carrier's plans thus included the potentiality of a floating rescue.

The Lexington's assignment was to cover about 200,000 square miles in a quardangle extending 300 miles both north and south of Howland Island and more than 400 miles in an east-west direction beginning around the Phoenix group, which centers 280 miles southeast of Howland. The 63 planes were deemed capable of covering 60,000 square miles daily.

Besides the Lexington, the minesweeper Swan and the Coast Guard cutter Itasca remained on the job somewhere around Howland Island but the battleship Colorado, which spent four days catapulting its three searching planes over the Phoenix group, headed back toward Honolulu, out of the hunt.

Nationalized Rails Planned in France, Former Premier Says

MARSEILLES, July 13 (AP)—Vice-Premier Léon Blum disclosed today that the second People's Front Government is planning to nationalize the country's railways soon.

The lines now are costing France between $77,200,000 and $115,800,000 a year.

The former Premier told the national convention of France's Socialist Party that a decree which probably will be published before the end of August could create a national railroad corporation to manage all lines.

All except two now are operated privately, but their financial affairs are administered under a governmental co-ordinating agreement, in which all profits are pooled and all deficits are consolidated.

The Government meets the deficits.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Society Library in New Home Hopes to Hold Old Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—Members of the New York Society Library are hoping, now the library has moved to its new home in East Seventy Ninth Street, that the charter given it in 1772 by George III will stay in its special case where it belongs, instead of taking legs and, to all intents and appearances walking away, as it did 94 years ago.

Seventy years after the charter disappeared in such amazing fashion, it reappeared. One day a young woman walked up to the desk of the librarian and said, calmly, "I wonder would you have any interest in this?"

Naturally the librarian told the young woman that, in addition to having an interest in the charter, he would be most obliged if she would tell him where it had come from. Indeed, he said as politely as the circumstances permitted, he must really—ah, insist upon it; indeed he must.

The young woman had come to give the charter back, not to tell how it had got out of the library. In fact she knew very little indeed about it. She had chanced upon it among the possessions of an elderly friend, whose brother had found it in a drawer of a chest he had purchased at a country auction.

The librarian said, "And the other document?"

"Other?" said the young woman. "There was no other. Just this one." The other document had been the original subscription list of the library, which had disappeared at the same time as the charter. But that did not reappear then, nor has it since. So the librarian had to be content with having the charter back. He could do this, especially in view of its excellent condition, testimonial evidently to the care it had received during its absence, and the original quality of its paper and ink.

Oldest in New York

The New York Society Library is New York's oldest library. Its first home was in Nassau Street and originated with the Rev. John Sharpe, chaplain to His Majesty's forces when Richard, Earl of Bellamont, was Governor to the province of New York, and William of Orange sat on the English throne.

When Dr. Sharpe passed away he left the library the books which had kept him company since coming out to the province, and a little later the Rev. John Millington of Kensington bequeathed to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts all his books, with the request that they be sent to the American plantations. They were given to the city of New York "for the use of the clergy and gentry" and Alexander Lam was made official "Keeper of the Books."

For all this, the library was little used, and in 1754 a company of important citizens met and organized the Society Library, suggesting that a room in the City Hall be set aside to house it. It was at this time that King George granted it a charter; when the Revolution was on, a good many of the books were taken to St. Paul's church for safe keeping while others were seized by the soldiers and peddled in exchange for commodities they had more use for than for books.

Reading Speed Estimated

When the war was over, and the library was housed in its first individual home, in Nassau Street, the rules and regulations, even for important members, were very strict. A subscriber couldn't take a book home without first depositing one third of its value. When a member took a book out, the length of time he was to keep it was carefully computed on the basis of its size, and his probable reading speed. And no loafing on the job expected or tolerated.

The library has moved to its new home from the building long occupied by it in University Place. Last April, when it celebrated its 183d anniversary Miss Edith Hall Crowell succeeded Frank B. Bigelow who retired, as head librarian. Mr. Bigelow had been in charge since 1895 and during his office inaugurated the delivery service, made with a little light truck, which became necessary when families which used to maintain residence near the library, moved further and further uptown—though maintaining their shares in the library.

The membership rolls have carried such names as Aaron Burr, Alexander Hamilton, Baron Steuben, Anthony J. Bleecker, De Witt Clinton, Mme. Jumel, Washington Irving, Peter Cooper, George Bancroft and John Jay.

Film on News Search Prepared

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 13 (AP)—"Freedom of the Press," a film depicting the history of the Associated Press, will go into production immediately, it was announced by David O. Selznick, president of the Selznick International Pictures, Inc.

"The story of the Associated Press has been the procession of world history, the birth and deaths of kings, the fury of wars, the lightning strike of catastrophes, historic political battles, and of unsung heroes who got the story, no matter what the cost," Mr. Selznick said. "It is a story yet to be told, which is to take living form on the screen."

The picture will describe the Associated Press from its beginning in 1848, and will show its growth as a non-profit co-operative association into the large institution that it stands today, with 1400 newspapers in this country alone in its membership. Hitherto unpublished records to authenticate the production will be made available.

The Associated Press is a newsgathering and distributing organization, mutually owned by its member newspapers, providing swift, accurate and fair news reports the world over. This task involves daily effort, directly or indirectly, of 80,000 individuals throughout the world.

The film will depict the struggle to annihilate time and space, from the days of the first feeble Morse telegraph, when newspaper ingenuity drafted carrier pigeons, fast horses, and clipper ships to speed news.

This is a saga of triumph over obstacles, for today there is no habitable spot on earth more than a few minutes from the nation's front page whenever news breaks. Newspapers the world over are members, and the spread of humming wires feeds thousands of presses 240 words a minute.

In step with progress, the A. P. Wirephoto now sends pictures over wires with the same speed as news, marking a forward stride in the work of reporting "things as they are."

Truth Demanded on Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Bailey said at one point, "and we are going to prolong the debate until the American people understand what is on foot and the reason why we stand as we do stand. If that takes all summer we may take the motto of Ulysses Grant, and 'fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.' We intend that the truth shall be told and that the American people shall be informed."

The truth, as Senator Bailey saw it, was that the President wants a court that will make his future legislation constitutional; that he doesn't like the present court and wants appointees whom he will like. Senator Bailey contended likewise that the power asked for from Congress "is beyond our constitutional power to legislate." And if it were within the power of Congress to enact then—"We have no moral right to do so."

Security In Constitution

"The Constitution now gives, in itself and in the minds of the American people, a sense of certainty," he declared. "It has been the underlying law, the restraint upon Presidents and Congress and courts, upon majorities and minorities, upon states and upon peoples, now for one century and a half. Sometimes we have not quite known just why we felt so secure in America. Sometimes it has been hard to convince people that our security was not dependent upon police, armies and navies, and political parties. . . ."

But that sense of security, he added, came from the simple fact of the unchangeable Constitution, a Constitution which he said he could wrap round himself tomorrow and walk into the humblest court in the land knowing that it would protect him.

"That is the stake here!" he cried. "Lay your hands upon the judiciary, and you lay your hands upon the rights of every American citizen; you disturb the security of every home in the land; you turn me over to the mob, and I am the victim of the majority."

Senator Bailey charged the President wanted to put into effect the change now—"Now! Now! Now!"

As Congress recessed last night he had only reached the second part of his speech.

"Gag Rule," O'Mahoney Says

Senator O'Mahoney in his preliminary debate charged the administration was using a gag and steam roller in its invocation of the two-speeches-in-one-legislative-day rule. His three points of attack were against provisions in the bill allowing the assignment of lower court judges by the Chief Justice; the appointment of a proctor to look after court management; and a clause by which he contended the President could make or withhold nominations of the proposed additional judges.

The latter clause which he cited reads as follows:

"Provided—That the authority to appoint for any calendar year shall not lapse by reason of the rejection of the nomination, delay in confirmation, inability to nominate during an adjournment of the Senate, or withdrawal of the nominations in a succeeding calendar year."

Referring to the last clause, permitting "withdrawal of nominations," he declared: "The purpose of that phrase is to permit nominations to accumulate. . . . Obviously appointments may be withheld until the necessity arises for changing the opinion of the court, and then they may come in."

Like a Club

"The effect of that," said Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, "would be to hold a club over the Supreme Court, and to say to them, 'I have the power to appoint somebody, and if you do not render decisions that are proper I will appoint them.'"

Senator O'Mahoney agreed that the effect of the measure was "just exactly what the Senator says."

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, co-author of the bill, however, expostulated with the idea, and denied the intention.

Senator O'Mahoney charged that permission granted under the bill to a chief justice to assign judges to congested areas would break down local administration. Backed by Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, he declared a chief justice could name judges "with opinions in accord with his own to decide cases coming before district or circuit courts."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan described this as "modern carpetbagging."

"It imposes upon the Chief Justice the power to send his minions across the country, destroying this local system," cried Senator O'Mahoney.

Under the bill the $10,000-a-year proctor he pointed out would not be required to have a legal education, and might be "anybody selected by the court."

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky recalled, however, that the Constitution does not require that even the Chief Justice be a lawyer, and said "common sense" would be applied to the appointment.

Fusion Rule in Alberta Looms With Social Crediters Split; Survey Shows Opposition Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Coalition government looms nearer as a possibility in Alberta and a return to more stable conditions is likely to replace the confused party politics of the past year or two, according to competent observers here.

The beginning of the return to stability is predicted within the next three months, the time limit for the by-election in the Edmonton constituency to fill the vacancy caused by the death of G. H. Van Allen, Liberal member of the Alberta Legislature. Some think that the new Liberal leader, E. L. Gray, will be the candidate for that party in the by-election in order to give him a seat in the house as early as possible. The seat is regarded as safe for the Liberal nominee and Mr. Gray's election would almost certainly follow his nomination.

It is also expected that Mr. Gray will run as a Fusion candidate in opposition to the present Aberhart Government, should it place a candidate in the field.

Who Will Lead?

This opens up an interesting string of probabilities, for the future of the opposition. Mr. Gray has already made advances along coalition lines to other parties opposed to the present Social Credit Government and when he gets in the house he will unquestionably seek co-operation and unity of action among opposition members. But it is questionable whether any successful fusion will come under his leadership. He lacks experience in parliamentary activities.

Possibly D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, who has advocated the fusion program for more than two years now in the house, would not be willing to accept the leadership of an inexperienced parliamentarian. Mr. Duggan has had 12 years in the legislature and has been leader of the Conservative group for five of these years.

This difficulty, however, will be overcome, it is predicted, by an agreement on the part of both major political parties to unit in action under an independent leader, and that leader will possibly be Charles Cockroft, former provincial treasurer in the first Aberhart cabinet. Mr. Cockroft has all the qualifications for such a post and has already threatened to "cross the floor of the house" and take his seat as an independent.

Should Mr. Cockroft accept the leadership in the house of the combined opposition forces it is predicted that the two dismissed former cabinet ministers, C. C. Ross and W. N. Chant would follow him, as well as James Hansen, former Social Credit member for Taber, who now sits across the floor as an independent There are not lacking signs that several other members of the Social Credit group in the house would follow the example of these fusionist members and cross the floor of the house.

It is forecast that by the end of the next session, if this fusion program is carried out and the newly organized People's League of Alberta gives it its support, as it is certain to do, an opposition in the Legislature will be built up that will be strong enough to threaten the continuance of the Social Credit Government under the leadership of Premier William Aberhart.

There is not likely to be any attempt to prevent a program of Social Credit being tried out under the fusion administration, providing it becomes numerous enough to assume the Government. There will, perhaps, be a distinct understanding that Social Credit will not be dropped until it has been proved to be impossible.

Thorough Test Sure

A thorough test of the new economic system will be one of the planks of the coalition when it is organized. This will make it possible for present insurgent members of the Government Party to become fusionists.

There will presumably be no surrender of Social Credit principles required.

The fusion would take place as an opposition to the present Government largely because it will claim the Aberhart Government has had no plan to follow, but has been experimenting with scrip, covenants, debt legislation and codes, all of which have no place in the Douglas System of Social Credit as outlined by its founder.

There is unlikely to be any repudiation of debts and no confiscatory measures in the opposition platform because, it is pointed out, Major Douglas has declared such policies to be contrary to the principles of real Social Credit.

The first steps toward this coalition of opposition parties in the Alberta Legislature are to be taken very early in the present summer and developments will follow rapidly then.

Must Morning Stop So Soon?

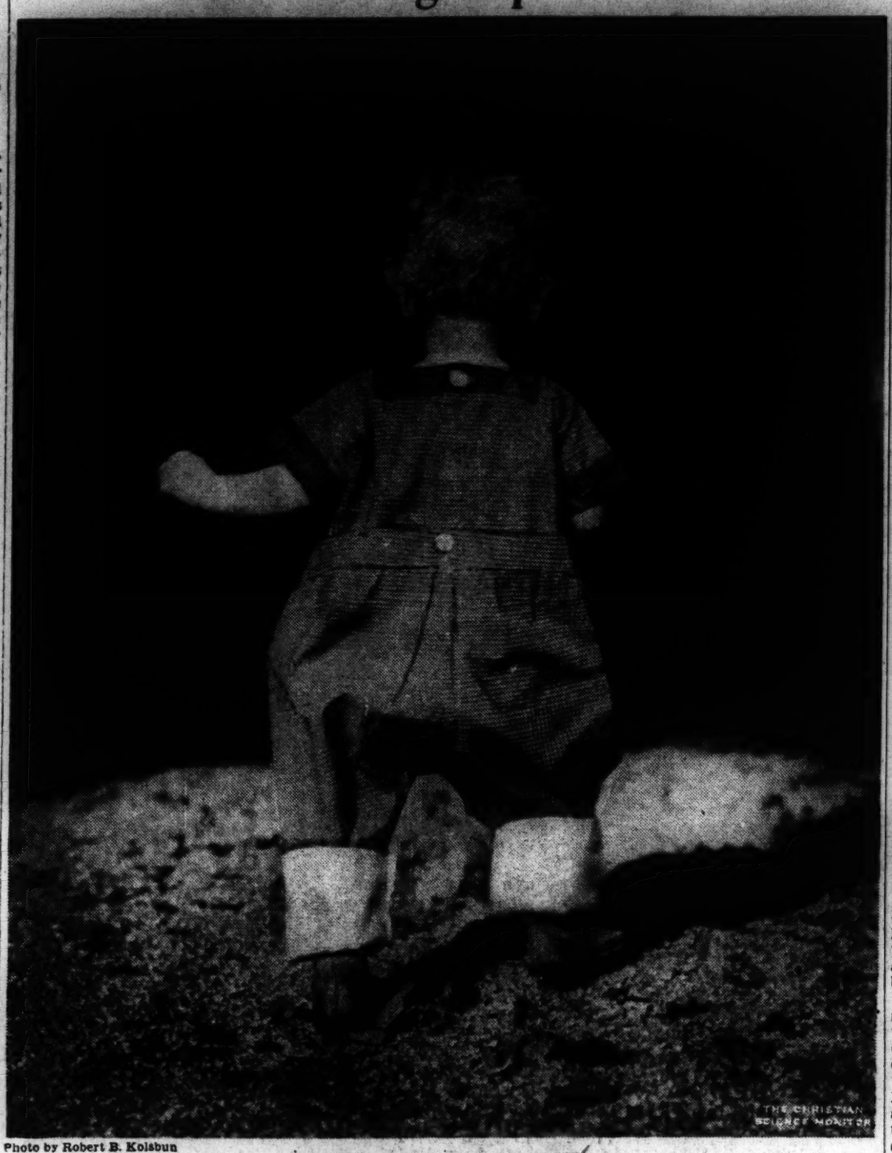

Photo by Robert B. Kolsbun

Going to Lunch

Everyday Adventures
Last of Eight Poem-Pictorials

"Did someone ring the dinner bell?
Did someone say, 'Let's eat?'
Then I must hurry to the house.
Run faster, little feet!"

Colette M. Kolsbun

Italian Women Seek Radio As Means to 'Talk Back'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italian women want to meet the world by radio.

The notion of talking first to one country and then to another was first suggested to them by Dr. Maria Castellani, Italy's "live wire," who, as Vice-President of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, is at constant pains to see that her countrywomen keep pace with the first rank of thinkers in Europe.

Holding, as she does, a post under the State in which she handles certain intricate matters of national insurance finance which have never before been handled by a woman, Dr. Castellani is brought into constant touch with women in trade and industry, and is aware of the need for a drawing together of women who, in every country, are engaged in earning a livelihood.

Already the Italian women talk regularly to the women of the United States on the last Monday in each month.

On June 28, Prof. Emma Amadei, the well-known writer on Roman topics, spoke to America about the celebration of the Bimillennial of Augustus which, this year, takes place throughout Italy.

On July 26, Contessa Daisy di Robilant, President of the International Child Welfare Committee of the International Council of Women, is scheduled to speak on the Child Welfare Exhibition which is being held in Rome this summer, and will give the American women a survey of the methods which Italian women adopt in the bringing up of their young people.

But the women of Italy want more than this. Somewhat later than in many other parts of Europe, the radio has seized upon their imagination. They see in it what they describe as a "best ambassador" in the cause of friendly understanding. They like to talk to other countries, but, more than that, they are deeply concerned that some arrangement may soon be forthcoming by which other countries may be enabled to "talk back."

Boys Taught Government of State In American Legion's One-Week Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13—Success of the American Legion's "Boys' State" plan, carried out in a number of states during the past two years as a part of the Legion's Americanism program, has led to a movement for a national Boys' State, or Boys' Nation. The idea will be worked out, it is announced, at the Legion's New York city convention in September.

These states, or camps, in which boys govern themselves, and thus learn how their state governments operate, and how they as future citizens or officeholders may take part, became immediately popular upon the establishment of the first one in Illinois in 1935. This year Legion departments in 11 states established camps.

Though the plan was initiated by the Legion and the camps are operated by the state departments, the boys who attend are sponsored by Kiwanis, Rotary, and other civic clubs, interested citizens, 4-H Clubs, and other groups. Boy Scout headquarters also co-operate by asking units in each state to turn their camps over to the Legion for the purpose.

At the camps, the boys are divided into Federalist and National parties, and are assigned to "home" cities named after past national commanders of the Legion. They then proceed, according to regular political practices, to nominate and elect state officers. Campaigns are conducted for all candidates from the governor down to township trustees. The officers are sworn in, and the model state proceeds to function. The courts begin to operate, the legislature meets, the Governor sits at his desk, the state police and militia take up their duties, and the practical lesson in government is complete.

Public officials supplement the guidance of counsellors, who in most cases are advanced law students.

In the proposed national encampment, the boys would elect a President and other federal officials, and carry on a model Federal Government.

"It is admitted," says William C. Mundt, Illinois department adjutant, "that one week's time is insufficient to give the boys all the information they should have concerning the operation of their government. But in that time we can awaken in the boy an appreciation of the government we enjoy, the dangers that confront our government, and we can awaken an appreciation of sacrifices that were made to establish our government. The boy learns to respect, preserve and obey our government. The boy of today will be the office holder and voter of tomorrow; and with the training given, he will understand that he must discharge his duty honestly, fairly, cleanly and impartially."

The maximum cost for the week for boys in the camps this year was $12, including all expenses. States joining in this phase of American Legion work included: California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

India to Develop Irrigation Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—An economic survey is to be carried out officially in India with a view to estimating the direct and indirect financial benefits accruing to the central and local Governments from irrigation projects, the object being to develop such works to the greatest possible extent, to meet the demand of the rapidly growing Indian popualtion for more food.

India's irrigation works have all been constructed by various provincial governments. The rates charged for the supply of water from them in some cases yield a large annual revenue. In the province of the Punjab, or Land of the Five Rivers, this revenue in some cases exceeds 30 per cent of the capital outlay.

In some other cases the works do not yield sufficient return to pay interest charges; but these "protective" undertakings, as they are called, are nevertheless valuable because they facilitate the cultivation of land which could not otherwise be tilled.

Valencia Check-Up on Press Held Forerunner of Cleanup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—Paper now being very scarce in government-controlled territory, an official order has been gazetted in Valencia, for a general stock-taking by the newspapers.

Declarations are to be presented showing the size of the paper when cut and the normal circulation of the newspaper, as well as the actual stock in hand. This may be a preliminary step toward the suppression of some of the undesirable newspapers.

The press continues to exercise an extraordinary influence on the Spanish people. There are probably few countries where its influence is so great, the reason being that especially in the case of the workers it often supplies the only form of literature.

The political advantage of controlling a newspaper has long been fully appreciated in Spain. Party funds have always come into play for this purpose and the press has been a valuable stepping stone from journalism into the political field.

What Gil Robles Did

A significant instance of power placed whole-heartedly in one man's hand by the newspaper supporting a cause was the case of José Maria Gil Robles and El Debate. Though a lawyer with a good practice he joined its staff. Through its influence he became the leader of the Church Party. Frequently the directors of the paper were in disagreement with his policy but they supported him throughout.

El Debate which controlled five provincial papers and a news agency had the finest printing press in continental Europe. This press is now printing Socialist newspapers.

Similarly ABC, the mouthpiece of the monarchists, which was published in Madrid and Seville is now being run in the capital by its enemies. It is still published in both cities, but the "left" edition has shrunk beyond recognition whereas the "right edition appearing daily in Seville retains almost its pristine bulk. It prints 21 pages.

ABC has had a checkered career. Luca de Tena, wealthy soap manufacturer, launched it purely as an advertising medium and turned it into a newspaper when he discovered there was money in it. Since the advent of the Republic it has suffered many vicissitudes, not the least being the obligation imposed upon it after the elections early in 1936 to keep some 500 unwanted men on its premises.

500 Marked Time

These men had gone on strike a year before. ABC was ordered to replace them in their jobs or pay them their wages as well as a heavy indemnity. So for many weeks nearly 500 men were loiling about on the premises of ABC, just marking time. The directors, knowing what would be the alternative, put up with the situation with remarkably good grace in appearance, but hoping for the military avalanche which came in July but failed to conquer Madrid.

That this paper contributed by its violent tone to stirring up the feeling leading to the horrors of the civil war cannot be denied.

But the rancor of the Spanish workers against the conservative press goes back a good many years. One of the most extraordinary "faux pas" imaginable is attributed to La Correspondencia de España, which went out of print a few years after the World War. In a reference to a railway accident it stated that the casualties had been high, but "fortunately only among the third-class passengers." This was always remembered against it.

This paper was, however, in many respects far in advance of its confrères, and its owner, Santa Ana, formed benefit societies for his workers. This did not save the paper from disaster when deserted by the moneyed classes who objected to its pro-Ally policy.

Leftist Papers

La Vanguardia of Barcelona, although controlled by the workers, is the only paper in "left" Spain which is moderate in its policy, with the possible exception of Treball, of the same city. La Vanguardia still publishes twelve pages a day.

Humanitat and Las Noticias are extremist but cannot compare with La Publicitat which preaches outright revolution.

El Heraldo, El Liberal and La Libertad regale Madrid with precisely the same kind of food daily.

The numerous provincial papers in Francesco Franco's territory show the same uniformity of opinion no less violently expressed under the keen eye of his censors. Naturally, with the possible exception of ABC of Seville, these provincial papers have a very small circulation and rely for support on the parties whose local mouth-piece they are. They are under much stricter control than the press of the enemy from which General Franco's press bureau and intelligence service always gathered very valuable information.

Van Zeeland Offers To Quit as Premier; Leopold Declines

BRUSSELS, July 13 (AP)—Premier Paul van Zeeland submitted his resignation today to King Leopold but the Belgian monarch refused to accept it.

King Leopold did, however, accept the resignation of Minister of Justice de la Veleye, bringing to a head a month's old Cabinet crisis. Solution has been postponed to facilitate Mr. van Zeeland's recent visit to the United States.

Liberals had repudiated Mr. de la Veleye, contending that the Minister of Justice was a traitor to the party for entering the van Zeeland Cabinet without consulting other Liberals.

College Appoints Bennion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore. — Announcement of the appointment of Noel L. Bennion as poultry extension specialist for Oregon State College was made recently by Dr. George W. Peavy, college president. Mr. Bennion is a graduate of Utah and Kansas State colleges. He succeeds H. E. Crosby, who was promoted to head the poultry department.

Duce Wants Peace Lansbury Reports After Rome Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 13—George Lansbury, former head of England's parliamentary Labor Party, informed the press after his final interview with Premier Mussolini that he received "concrete assurances" from the Duce that Italy "has not the slightest intention of interfering with the integrity of Spain, its islands or its colonies."

In Signor Mussolini's view, Mr. Lansbury says, there is no question in the Mediterranean that should bring Italy into conflict. The Duce would be only too pleased, he declared, to sit at a round table with British representatives to discuss such questions as are still open between the two countries, in regard to Ethiopia, the recognition of the "Italian Empire," as well as all other questions connected with the economic relationships between Britain and Italy.

Mr. Lansbury added that Signor Mussolini made no suggestion that the Ethiopian questions should be made a bargaining-point before British and Italian delegates could be brought together.

Mr. Lansbury declared: "After talking with Signor Mussolini I have a very strong conviction that he wants peace. I have no doubt in my mind that he will do everything he can against war—against voluntary war, that is—and if Mussolini is opposed to voluntary war the Italian people are too. They are a friendly people."

The veteran British Labor leader further said: "I am going home to persuade the British Government and my own people to take steps necessary to bring about the discussions which the Duce says he is quite willing to join concerning outstanding differences between Italy and Britain and to develop these discussions into the bigger conference which we all desire."

Mr. Lansbury describes Signor Mussolini as most certainly in favor of a general conference, provided it is thoroughly prepared beforehand.

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Loyalists Press Attack on Three Fronts in Spain

MADRID, July 13 (AP)—Government offensives, bolstered by air power the Madrid forces never before have shown, hammered Insurgent lines today on three separate fronts.

Waves of Government fighting planes bombed insurgent batteries and machine gunned troops near Villaneuva del Pardillo, making it virtually impossible for them to send reinforcements to the front west of Madrid.

On the Basque front in Northern Spain, Government airplanes flew low over the Insurgents' zig-zag line from Somorrostro on the Santander highway to the Vamasda sector.

Basque and Asturian troops defending Santander against Generalissimo Francisco Franco's northwest drive launched a counter-offensive under cover of the aerial protection.

Government forces also pressed their attack on the Saragossa-Teruel front, east of Madrid. They were reported to have penetrated Albarracin, 23 miles west of Teruel, and to have reached the outskirts of Alfajarin, only 11 miles from Saragossa.

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, July 13 (AP)—Both Spanish Government and Insurgent sources claimed victory today after one of the greatest of the civil war's aerial battles.

More than 200 planes were reported engaged in a score of encounters that revolved about the Madrid forces' attempt to wipe out Insurgent siege lines on the capital's western front.

A communiqué from the headquarters of Generalissimo Francisco Franco said that 13 Government planes, including eight fighting ships and five bombers, were brought down yesterday.

Foreign military observers showed great interest in the Insurgent claim that half the number were shot down by accurate fire of anti-aircraft batteries.

Government sources insisted that Madrid's air force "still held marked superiority in the air." They said the bombers shattered Insurgent communications around Navalcarnero permitting land forces to carve out additional territory in the Brunete and Villanueva del Pardillo sectors.

The main forces of the Government and Insurgent fleets met in the sky over Brunete yesterday afternoon.

The Insurgent planes were all pursuit ships with orders to break up Gen. José Miaja's bombing fleet. The Government chieftain's squadron consisted of a dozen bombers protected by nearly 100 fighting craft.

The Insurgent communiqué admitted the loss of Villanueva del Pardillo but said recapture of the town was a "matter of hours," since the Insurgents already had fought their way back into the outskirts with little resistance.

California Plum Tree Bears 1200-Pound Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—H. M. King claims to be owner of the largest plum tree in the world.

The seedling tree, about 45 years of age, bears small greenish-colored fruit, some of the clusters containing as many as 50 plums, and the total crop weighs close to 1200 pounds, Mr. King estimates.

Britain Offers Control Plan To Isolate Spanish Conflict

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden summoned the German, French, Russian and Italian Ambassadors to the Foreign Office today for individual conferences to hear his plan to solve the Spanish non-intervention stalemate.

Discussion of the plan by the International Non-Intervention Committee appeared to depend upon its reception by the ambassadors, Count Dino Grandi of Italy, Mr. Ivan Maisky of Russia, M. Charles Corbin of France and Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany.

Mr. Eden refused to be drawn into public discussion of the plan by which he hopes to close the ever-widening gaps in the safety cordon around Spain.

Compromise Likely

Mr. Eden's plan was expected to be a compromise between the hitherto opposed Anglo-French and Italo-German viewpoints on the problem of controlling the flow of arms and men to the Spanish civil war.

Britain and France have wanted to maintain a naval patrol around Spanish coasts, using only their own warships if Italy and Germany will not rejoin them in that task. Berlin and Rome want to abandon the naval patrol and accord both Spanish factions status as belligerents.

The Foreign Secretary also told the House that Britain has protested to Italy against charges in Italian newspapers that the British Government has intervened in the war on behalf of the Spanish Government.

Naval Cordon Plan

Yesterday, Mr. Eden, on a week-end cruise off Northern France, outlined his non-intervention plan to Sir Eric Phipps, Ambassador to France, for presentation to the French Government. Diplomats said it provided for temporary re-establishment of the naval patrol, with Italian and German observers aboard French and British warships, pending a permanent control scheme.

The permanent control would station observers for the non-intervention committee at all points likely to send men or munitions to Spain and also to Spanish ports to report arrivals.

The question of granting belligerent rights to the Spanish factions, especially the insurgents under Gen. Francisco Franco, previously had been brought up by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Laborite member. She asked whether the Government "intends to set any precedent of granting belligerent rights to the insurgent forces against a duly elected government."

Mr. Eden replied:

"I think Miss Wilkinson is under a misapprehension. Numerous precedents already exist for the recognition by the Government, as they see fit, as belligerents, of insurgents against a responsible government."

North Carolinian Carves Home In Rock and Likes It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATESVILLE, N. C. — North Carolina's strangest and most picturesque inhabitant does not like to live in modern houses, and now, at the age of 84, is rounding out half a century of existence in three caves of his own construction.

The elderly man, whose name is George Lee Moose, has spent 11 years in his present abode, which he said was carved out of rock at the top of a cliff near the Elmwood-Amity hill road in Iredell County. It is provided with front and rear entrances, and is 32½ feet long, 12 feet wide and 6½ feet high.

This unique habitation is simply but adequately furnished, being supplied with beds, an old-fashioned trunk for surplus clothes, and other facilities for a family of three. The walls of the cave are solid rock and also serve for hanging various articles. In the side of the wall there is a huge fireplace, the chimney of which juts through the roof. A second hole in the rock marks the location of his stove.

"Caves are much better places to live in than a house," Mr. Moose commented. "In the first place, they are safer. Lighting does not strike them and noise of thunder does not bother you by shaking them. And you never heard of wind blowing down a cave, did you?"

Japanese Salmon Fishing Charged in Alaskan Water

NAKEEN, via Kanakanak, Alaska, July 13 (AP)—H. B. Friele, chairman of the board of the Association of Pacific Fisheries, reported on July 10 he and other salmon fishermen surprised a fleet of Japanese fishing boats taking salmon off Alaska. Copies of eye-witness affidavits are being sent Secretary Cordell Hull, accompanied by aerial photographs.

Mr. Friele said Pilot Jack Elliott, skirting the southern shore of Bristol Bay, sighted four vessels, then dived to within 50 feet of the decks, frightening the Japanese. Tokyo has denied any Japanese fishermen have been licensed to take salmon in Alaskan water.

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President Warns Congress Not to Drop Farm Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—President Roosevelt has advised Congress not to let the present wave of farm prosperity lull them into deferring action on a permanent crop stabilization program.

Government crop reports show farmers enjoying a rare combination of bumper crops and good prices this season. The wheat crop has been exceeded in size only three times in the last 17 years. Corn is also plentiful.

Because drought in many sections cut down the domestic carryover of last year, and because foreign demand for grain is expected to be large this year, farmers are not faced with the price slump that usually accompanies large harvests.

Pleased with this combination of circumstances, Agriculture Department chiefs have found a tendency among farm chiefs to ease up on demands for permanent crop control. Wheat farmers from 31 states, called together by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, recently, overwhelmingly defeated proposals to place limitations on 1938 acreage.

He Appeals to Committees

Yesterday, President Roosevelt in a letter to Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, and to Representative Marvin Jones, respectively chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture, called the attention of Congress to the situation. Though they promised to give the letter immediate attention, congressional leaders doubted if Congress would act on the farm bill at this session.

"It is my philosophy that the time to repair a leaky roof is when the sun is shining," the President told the committee chairmen. "It is true," he said, "that industrial employment continues to gain and it is true that with few exceptions crops are good and prices for farm products are far above their low levels. This has led some people to say with a certain degree of weariness, 'Let well enough alone; let us defer further action at this time.'"

The President asked that "sympathetic consideration" be given by Congress: "First, to the continuation of the present agricultural conservation program as the foundation of the long-time plan; second, for the assurance of abundance for consumers by storage of substantial reserves of food for use in years of crop failure; third, for protection of farm prices and farm income."

These are the aims of Secretary Wallace's ever-normal-granary plan already before congressional committees. Briefly, this provides for storage of surpluses grown in big crop years for use in time of short harvests.

A belief that the cost of the farm program can be kept in line with the Government's fiscal program was expressed by the President. "Legislation can be integrated with existing programs in such a way as to involve no increase in expenditures for the fiscal year 1938 over existing authorizations for the operations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration," he said.

The 1936 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act served to hold the line after the overthrow of the AAA by the Supreme Court, but it ought to be improved to take care of the consumers' interest in years of bad weather and of the producers' interest in years of surplus, the President held.

"We welcome the prospect of the early return to well-filled bins," he said, "but we seek to avert the danger of ruinously low farm prices of bumper crops and over-hanging surpluses return. They can and should be managed in a way to benefit the entire country.

"An all-weather farm program can level the peaks of oversupply into the valleys of shortage of disaster. It can serve alike the welfare of the farmer and the consumer, of business and of labor.

"The vital interests of the nation demand that sooner or later protective measures of this type be placed in effect. If we wait until next year the ultimate objective will be the same, but we may be faced with emergency conditions which would make the legislative and administrative problem more difficult because of the very fact of moving hurriedly under the fire of an emergency."

Abolition of Old-Style Campaign Is Advocated

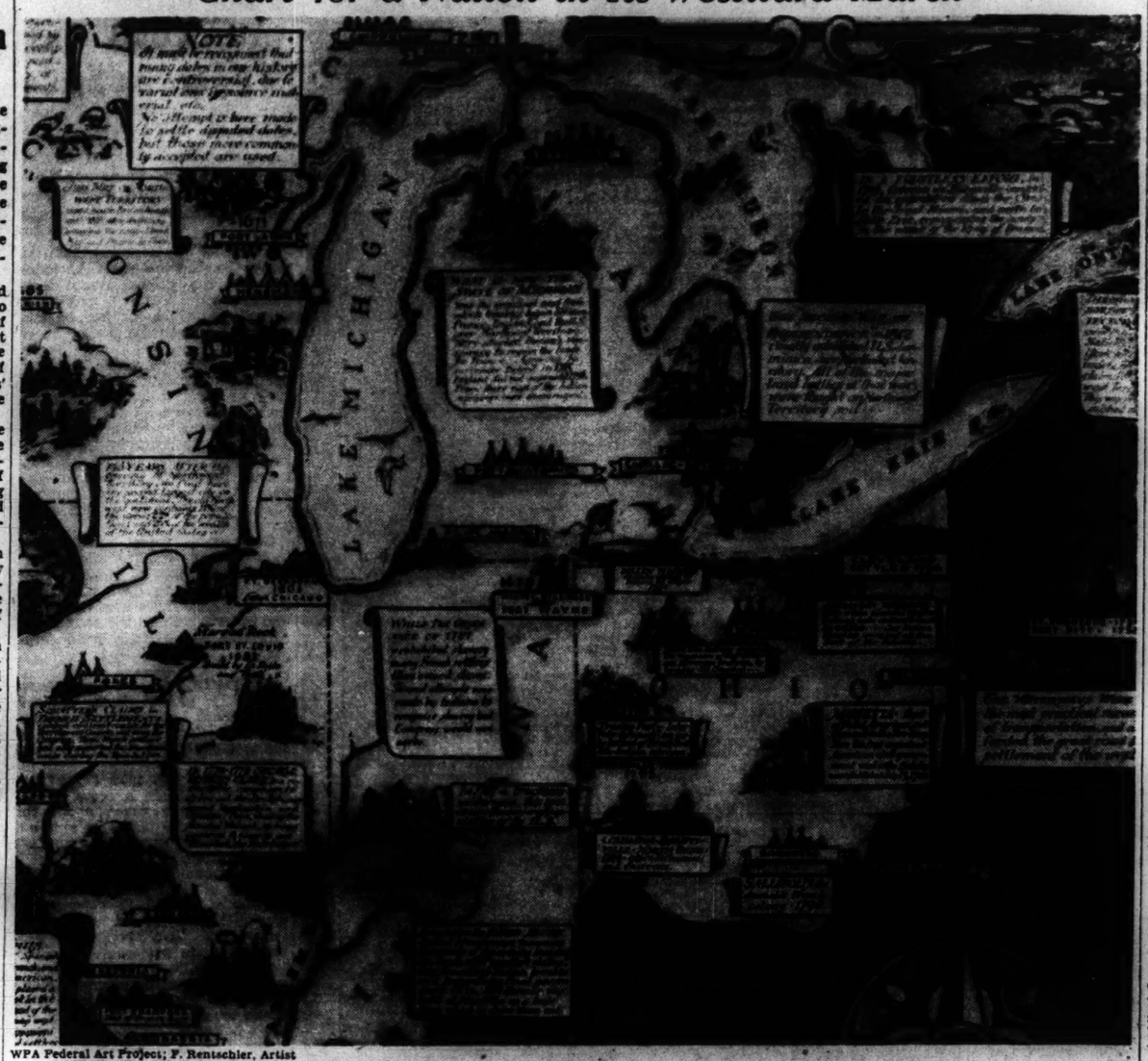
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's antiquated campaign system, more than anything else, is preventing "good and able" men from running for public office in the Palmetto state, in the opinion of Lieut. Gov. J. E. Harley.

"There is no longer any need in having a campaign meeting for state offices in every county," Mr. Harley declared. "It is a killing thing for some men to have to go through this, and it is something that makes many a man shy away from seeking public office. And many of these men would make us good public servants." The state official discussed the campaign issue while on a visit here.

Pointing to the "miles and miles of good roads in every county and the prevalency of automobiles and radios," Mr. Harley pronounced the custom of state-wide candidates speaking in every county as antiquated and outmoded. A meeting in every judicial district, which would reduce from 46 to 14 the number of appearances the office-seekers would have to make, was his suggestion for an improvement over the present procedure.

Chart for a Nation in Its Westward March



WPA Federal Art Project; F. Rentschler, Artist

Map Showing Part of the Old Northwest Territory, Issued for the 150th Anniversary Celebrations

Inscribed on the Chart Is the Following Statement: "The First Step Westward by the United States in Its March From Sea to Sea, and in the Development of the Most Self-Contained Nation in the World—Here, Through the Ordinance of 1787, Passed by the Continental Congress as the Organic Law of This First New Territory, Was Set the Pattern for a Government and a Civilization New and Unique in the Progress of Mankind—Except for the Insistence of the American Peace Commissioners at Paris This Vast Area Would Have Remained British Territory and Our History Would Have Been Entirely Altered"

Year of Celebration Begins; To Mark Northwest Ordinance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARIETTA, Ohio, July 13—A century and a half ago, the young American nation took the first territorial step westward in its march from sea to sea as the Northwest Ordinance was enacted by the Congress. The anniversary of this milestone in the developmentof American government today opened a sesquicentennial year of celebrations, in the hope that the American people would come to understand more of this little-remembered, epochal document.

For the first time in the history of the growing nation, this charter of government for the newly-acquired Northwest Territory codified certain basic principles of liberty into law. The Constitution with its Bill of Rights had not yet been written; the Constitutional Convention was still in session.

Hence the historical importance of these guarantees in the Northwest Ordinance, written in 1787, which are singled out for particular commemoration today:

Freedom of religion was guaranteed.

Rights of habeas corpus and trial by jury were assured.

Slavery was prohibited.

One sentence in the Ordinance became the Magna Charta of American Education:

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and means of education shall forever be encouraged."

The Northwest Territory has been called the first American colony, created out of Indian land to which the British had yielded their claims. It was the common child of 13 still disputatious states. And in its form of government these states worked their way to unity in outlining the form of regime which later, in the Constitution itself, they were to establish for the nation.

And in making liberty the basis of a colony, rather than the familiar old-world form of colonial dictatorship, it is said that a unique form of colonial policy was given to the world.

This historic Ohio River city, first permanent settlement in the big area which today comprises the six mid-western states bordering the Great Lakes, is the center of the year's observances. But to New York City goes the honor of raising the curtain on the long series of commemorative events. In the Wall Street district where Congress labored in the days before adoption of the Constitution a pageant reenacted the passage of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

States in Territory

The states that comprise the territory and which will be the scene of most of the observances are Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota.

But the celebration belongs to no one section of the country, for the basic terms of the ordinance have since become part of the American system of government. In this document the organisers of the young republic wrote into law for the first time in unified form, it is asserted by the federal celebration commission, "the essence of American thought as to the relation of our government to the rights of men." The anniversary is to be commemorated in a novel way.

No big celebration is being held. Commemorative observances, after starting in New York today will be carried into 300 communities in the six states that comprise the territory.

This will be done by a peregrinating pageant. A company of actors who are dramatising the enactment of the ordinance and the establishment of government in the frontier

(Continued from Page 1)

demand adequate laws as well as lands so that the new nation might expand.

Passage of the Northwest Ordinance by the Congress is portrayed in the sixth episode, after which the start of the expedition of the Ohio Company members from Ipswich, Mass., on Dec. 3, 1787, is described. Forty-eight persons made up the little band that set out in early winter to establish a new home in the territory "north and west of the Ohio."

One hundred and thirty characters were portrayed by the Federal Theater cast on special stages built for the occasion by the City of New York. City officials co-operated in making the celebration successful enough to crowd the busy, narrow streets of the financial district with interested visitors.

country will go from one community to another in the spring and summer of next year, staging the event with local co-operation. By bringing the pageant to the localities, the commission hopes to place it within one hour's drive of 57,000,000 people.

Before the local celebrations begin, an elaborate re-enactment of the first settlement of the territory is planned for next December, on the anniversary of the day, 150 years ago, when the Ohio Company set out from Ipswich, Mass., to colonize the new west.

On Dec. 3, 1937, an ox-drawn Conestoga wagon, as much like those of the Ohio Company settlers as it is possible to make one today, will rumble out of Ipswich. In it will ride a company of actors, costumed in the style of the pioneers, ready to repeat their journey.

Arriving at Summerill's Ferry, Pennsylvania, the modern pioneers plan to go into the forest, hew trees, and build a copy of the "Adventure Galley," the "second Mayflower" that carried the original settlers down two rivers in Pennsylvania, the Youghiogheny and the Allegheny, to the broad Ohio. On April 7, 1938, they are due to arrive at Marietta, first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, to help that city celebrate its own sesqui-centennial.

18 Miles a Day

From Marietta onward, the Pioneer Party is to travel about 18 miles a day, making night stops to enact the pageant in communities along the way. Local committees are expected to expand the celebrations considerably. The celebration at Marietta is of this variety.

That city already has plans for two parties, one on the day when the pageant performers arrive in April, the other on July 15, 1938, closing day of the celebration, when an historical monument being made under direction of Gutzon Borglum is to be dedicated.

Many other projects are planned or completed under the federal commission. There is an historical map designed for this occasion. Drawn as a Federal Art Project by F. Rentschler, it presents in decorative form salient facts in territorial history of the six states. On its reverse side it carries a complete text of the ordinance. This map is being distributed free to all school children of the Northwest Territory states.

A supplementary textbook on the history and significance of the ordinance, written for school use, is to be put into the hands of all school teachers in the territory before expiration of 1937.

Radio and newspapers are being supplied with information. A novel on the period by Meade Minnigerode is announced for publication in the autumn. A motion picture on the founding and development of the territory is reported as scheduled.

Roosevelt Test Due in Primary In New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13—The first primary fight in any state concerned with national politics since last November appears to be looming in New Jersey today with the announcement of Representative Elmer H. Wene that he will oppose United States Senator A. Harry Moore in the Democratic lists for Governor. Senator Moore's entry already has been slated by Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, state Democratic leader.

Representative Wene's announcement was seen here as projecting a contest between the Roosevelt and consevative wings of the Democratic Party in this state. Elected to the House last November over Representative Isaac Bacharach, who had held the seat for Republicans from the second district for 11 terms, Mr. Wene has never deserted the Administration's bloc in Washington and headed the New Jersey representation in th House in favor of the President's Supreme Court reorganization plan. His gubernatorial aspirations have the support of United States Senator William H. Smathers, also a pronounced New Deal adherent.

Representative Wene threw his hat into the governorship ring following a week-end conference of Democratic leaders here when he announced that he intended to run "strictly on Roosevelt policies" and that his slogan would be "Labor and the New Deal."

Senator Moore has by no means been so sympathetic to the Roosevelt program, his voting record in Washington exhibiting many gaps on important New Deal measures. He is concededly the mouthpiece in the upper house for Mayor Hague's views on national issues. And while the latter has never publicly indicated he is at odds with the New Deal and has twice carried the State for President Roosevelt, on the basis of the Moore attitude in Washington observers see in the Wene challenge a Roosevelt test in the Garden State.

Richmond Wooden Nickels More Spendable Than Gold

RICHMOND, Va., July 13 (AP)—Richmonders began today to receive "wooden nickels"—and like it. The "wooden nickels"—they are made of wood—made an appearance simultaneously throughout the city and will be in general circulation throughout the summer as a part of the Richmond Bicentennial Celebration.

The "wooden nickels" are to be accepted as cash in retail establishments and holders will be permitted to redeem them at face value on or before Sept. 25, final day of the two weeks presentation of "Cavalcade of the Cavaliers" at the Richmond Stadium.

Caledonia Takes to Air For Return to England

MONTREAL, July 13 (CP)—The Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia took off today from the St. Lawrence river at 8:12 a. m. (E. S. T.) for Botwood, Newfoundland, on the start of her return flight to England.

The ship was expected to reach Boucherville seaport, on the St. Lawrence River just below Montreal, in about two and one half hours. After a 24-hour stopover she will head for Botwood, Nfld., to prepare for the flight across the Atlantic.

Convention Links Slaves and Taxes

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Being committed at this point to representation in proportion to population and wealth, the convention has been struggling with two problems, first, how to apportion the number of representatives in the absence of any authentic census, and second, how to keep the disgruntled and small states in the Union. Today: Convention found way around troublesome slave question. Tomorrow: Delegates face showdown on question of suffrage in second branch of legislature where small states demand an equal vote.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
July 12, 1787.

The Federal Convention today got around the troublous question of how to give some weight to Negro slaves in proportioning representation in the first branch of the new National Legislature. It did this by linking the two subjects not directly but through the medium of taxation.

The resolution adopted—which was put together by Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania from ideas brought to the floor by various movers—provides that "representation ought to be proportioned according to direct taxation," and in order to apportion direct taxes "a census shall be taken within six years from the first meeting of the Legislature of the United States and once within every 10 years afterwards . . . according to the ratio recommended by Congress in their resolution of April 18, 1783;" (which counts slaves at three to five) "and that the Legislature of the United States shall proportion the direct taxation accordingly."

The vote on the resolution was: Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia "ay"—6; New Jersey and Delaware "no"—2; Massachusetts and South Carolina divided.

The formula which untied the knot was advanced by Gouverneur Morris, who, turning around the protest of the Revolutionary patriots, proposed that "taxation shall be in proportion to representation."

There were sharp feelings to be overcome, however, among southern members who declared they sensed a purpose by some northern members to deprive them of any recognition for their slaves either as property or as persons. The Carolinians again demanded full counting of blacks as "equal to whites in the ratio of representation," and won the acquiescence of Dr. Johnson of Connecticut and of two Pennsylvania deputies. Only two states were mustered for it, however—South Carolina and Georgia as before.

In the debate on this issue, William R. Davie of North Carolina, hitherto mainly silent, asserted "it was high time now to speak out." He was sure North Carolina never would confederate on any terms that did not rate their blacks at least as three-fifths.

Morris Opposes Move

Gouverneur Morris replied that he would "speak out," that he believed the people of Pennsylvania will never agree to a representation of Negroes. He asked what more these states wished than that representation should be regulated according to population and wealth.

General Pinckney desired that "the rule of wealth" should be ascertained and not be left to the pleasure of the Legislature; and that property in slaves should not be exposed to danger under a government instituted for the protection of property.

Earlier Mr. Morris had agreed after a little discussion that his proposal of linking representation to taxation could apply only to taxes laid directly on the states and not to indirect taxes on exports and imports and on consumption.

At the mention of possible export taxes, General Pinckney voiced additional alarm, and expostulated, "South Carolina has in one year exported to the amount of £600,000 sterling, all of which was the fruit of the labor of her blacks. Will she be represented in proportion to this amount? She will not. Neither ought she then to be subject to a tax on it."

Curb on Export Tax

He hoped a clause would be inserted restraining the Legislature from taxing exports.

In urging his motion for equal counting of slaves, Mr. Pinckney contended, "The blacks are the laborers, the peasants of the southern states; they are as productive of pecuniary resources as those of the northern states. They add equally to the wealth, and considering money as the sinew of war, to the strength of the nation." The other day it had been urged that the northern states would contribute more man power to national defense.

Governor Randolph of Virginia expressed a different point of view in the south, however, when in pleading that explicit security be given for including slaves in the ratio he added, "I lament that such a species of property exists. But as it does exist, the holders of it will require this security."

It was largely Governor Randolph's motion which Mr. Wilson shaped into the form finally adopted. The term within which a census should be taken was fixed at 10 years after a proposal of 20 years was voted down. Probably the main result of the day's action is that wealth is eliminated as a basis of representation, leaving only population, and in compensation the southern states get the three-fifths rule.

Reich Refuses Pastors' Permits To Attend Oxford Peace Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England, July 13—The eyes of the Evangelical Christian world were focused upon Oxford today as the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered the presidential address of the Universal Christian conference in the presence of 800 delegates officially appointed by their respective communions to discuss during the next two weeks the place of the church with relation to the state. Dr. John R. Mott of New York, a noted missionery leader, presided.

The conference is meeting under the auspices of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, an international body of evangelical churchmen with headquarters in Geneva and with branch organizations in practically every country of the world.

Wide Representation

The established churches of England and the Scandinavian countries are represented here as are the Reformed Churches of the continent, Evangelical and free churches of the United States and Canada, the Greek Orthodox Church, Armenian and Syrian churches and the Russian Orthodox churches in Western Europe. Various Christian international movements such as the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. are also represented. The meeting included representatives of 85 Christian religious groups.

The Roman Catholic church and the German Evangelicals are not represented. The Roman Catholic church in conformity with its traditional policy deemed it inadvisable to be represented, while the Berlin Government has refused passports to appointees of the Evangelical churches of that country.

Regrets Absences

The Archbishop of Canterbury in his presidential address deplored the absence of the Roman Catholic Church and expressed the hope that the chasm now existing between Roman Catholic and Evangelical Christianity might some day be bridged.

"So long as the Church of Rome stands apart," said the Archbishop, "there can be no full concentration of the forces of Christianity on the needs and problems of the present world.

"We can only hope and pray the day may come when common dangers and a true sense of the real facts of Christendom may lead authorities of the Roman Church to sanction active co-operation with their fellow Christians."

The British Primate in referring to the absence of the German delegates declared that the sympathy of the whole of Christendom was extended to the Christians of Germany in their effort to maintain the freedom of their Church of Christ.

The whole conference arose to its feet in silent prayer in behalf of the fellow churchmen in Germany.

The conference gives every indication of being aware of the forces which are everywhere challenging the message of the Christian gospel—the threat of war, pressure of economic disorder and claims of the modern state upon the loyalties of citizens in many lands. Against these forces the conference is expected to throw the full strength of Evangelical Christianity in an effort to establish the supremacy of gospel of love and reconciliation.

Prominent among the American delegates are: Mr. Charles P. Taft, recently appointed an arbitrator of labor difficulties in the United States; Mr. Frances B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State; the Rev. Dr. Edgar Dewitt Jones of Detroit, president of the Association for Promotion of Christian Unity; the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president of Union Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Albert W. Palmer, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Bishop of Albany and the Rev. Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, prominent in church affairs both in the United States and abroad.

Sun's Rays Used As Match Supply Fades in Madrid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—There is a great shortage of matches in Madrid. Fortunately Spanish skies are mostly cloudless at this time of year so to start a fire some people harness the sun's rays by means of lenses.

Madrid women writing to friends abroad are appealing for cotton thread to be enclosed in envelopes. If a small quantity is sent it does not embarrass the postal authorities. Lack of needles has not yet been felt but mending and darning of all kinds can only be done very sparingly.

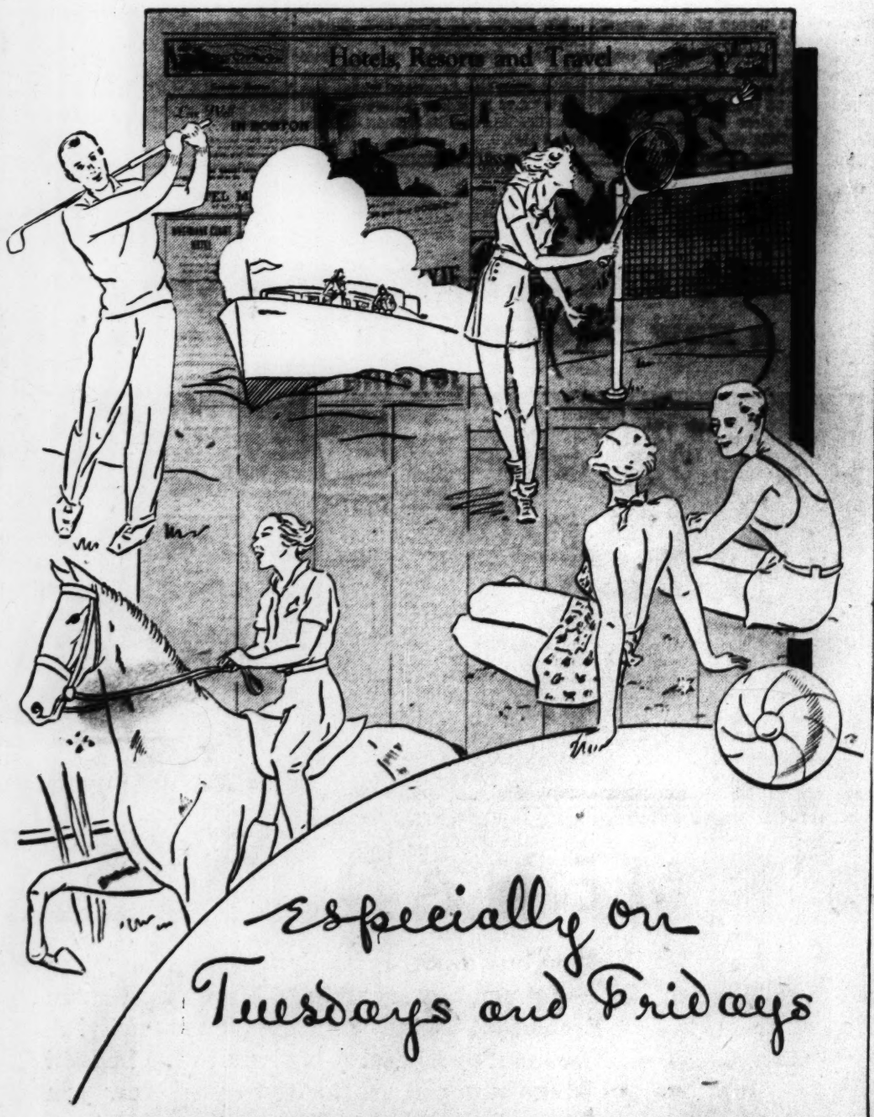
Beds are now being made without sheets. Most of these have got holes. So they are either put on one side "for better days" or cut up for odd uses. Socks and stockings have to be thrown away as there is no wool for mending. Women who have reserves of print cloths still manage to turn out neat little home-made dresses. Silk dresses can only be worn by the obviously plebian. Several fashionable dressmakers are in hiding.

A famous engineer who has built some of Spain's finest bridges was seen crossing Cibeles Square with a rough plank of wood under his arm. He wanted it for firewood. Firewood is a great luxury in Madrid, where there is no gas. No coal has reached Madrid since last July.

Cooking by electricity has now become popular. It is forbidden but all come popular. It is forbidden but all who have been able to possess themselves of an electric cooker use current clandestinely.

There is no gasoline for private cars which ceased running many months ago. Indeed, there is very little for official automobiles, which makes communication by road with Valencia and Barcelona very difficult and irregular.

Your guide to vacation pleasure



Especially on Tuesdays and Fridays

Vacation is when you can do the things you want to do when you choose to do them. Where you choose to do them is equally important. Perhaps you favor the mountains—lakes—shore—or some big city. Why not let the Hotel, Resort and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor be your guide? A big group of this advertising appears each Tuesday and Friday—and much on other days, too.

League Failures in Two Crises Blamed on France and Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 13—Blame for the failure of the League of Nations system of collective security in regard to Manchuria and Ethiopia was laid squarely at the feet of Britain and France at the Institute of Public Relations here today on the ground that the great majority of league states favored aggressive enforcement.

Only the failure of these two, one in each instance, to back the League program caused it to collapse, it was charged by Dr. Pittman B. Potter, professor of international organization at Geneva. Sir Herbert Ames, former financial director of the League secretariat and exponent of Britain's League policy here, attempted a qualified defense of his country, explaining the severe blow which America's failure to join the League in the first instance dealt it, but to some extent accepted the criticism as justified.

Both contended, however, with a third speaker on this important subject, Walter H. C. Laves, director of the midwest office of the League of Nations Association, that the alleged failure of the League system has been exaggerated in the public mind. The three all pointed out that the administrative branch of the League has functioned successfully, that in the non-political field it has achieved signal success, and that extensive and invaluable experience has been gained on which a new attempt at collective security can be constructed.

League Success Cited

Dr. Potter, after citing many instances in which the League secured a peaceful settlement of international disputes notably the Greco-Bulgarian frontier-dispute of 1925, stated the League failed ignominiously only in the cases of Manchuria and Ethiopia. And even in these cases "it is not the League of Nations which failed but the nations of the League," he said.

"The burden of responsibility for the record of failure of the League in these cases rests primarily on the shoulders of Great Britain and France," he said. "In the Manchurian case it was primarily Great Britain which was responsible, in the Ethiopian case France, though in both cases the second state was not far behind in caution or opposition."

Dr. Potter added that it is probably safe to say "that a majority of the people of both Great Britain and France questioned the attitude and inaction of their governments." In fairness, he also said that the lack of aggressiveness of those two nations has often in part been due to the absence of the United States but that in regard to these particular cases their policies of opposition were "animated by motives with which the absence of the United States had nothing to do."

Of course, he pointed out, the fault lies basically with the unwillingness of Japan, Germany and Italy to seek redress of either real or alleged grievances through the medium of international organization rather than force. The critical question, he said, is whether these three nations will modify their position "for without their co-operation reform and recovery of the League on the political side, as indeed of international organization in general, must be difficult if not impossible." He said signs of this "are barely discernible" and concluded that because of these hopeful signs "every hope should be held out to them that, if they will try to play the game of international co-operation instead of nationalistic aggression they can expect equitable treatment in all matters, material and political and psychological."

Sir Herbert Ames pointed out what is perhaps not widely realized in the United States, that France only agreed to join the League in the first instance in return for promises on the part of both the United States and Britain to guarantee aid in the event of aggression by Germany. When the United States failed to ratify this agreement Britain also refused, thereby depriving the League of one of its basic supports. He conceded however that Britain never took any "effective action to restrain the aggressor" in the Manchuria incident and that France also failed at the crucial moment in regard to Ethiopia.

Price of Peace

"World peace will not come through the agency of platform condemnations of war—but through willingness to incur risks—and if necessary loss—to maintain international security," he concluded.

Mr. Laves devoted his address primarily to drawing a distinction between the political and non-political activities of the League, pointing out its large measure of success in the latter sphere and insisting that precedents in the experience of individual nations point to a gradual expansion of this field.

He said that in the case of the United States the tariff which a decade ago was a major political issue is now gradually being taken out of politics and becoming an administrative problem as have railroad rates to a much greater degree. Since many nations already have agreed to delegate certain types of problems such as control of the drug traffic to international administration he saw no reason why the same gradual progress from political to non-political control over many other controversal subjects should not take place among nations.

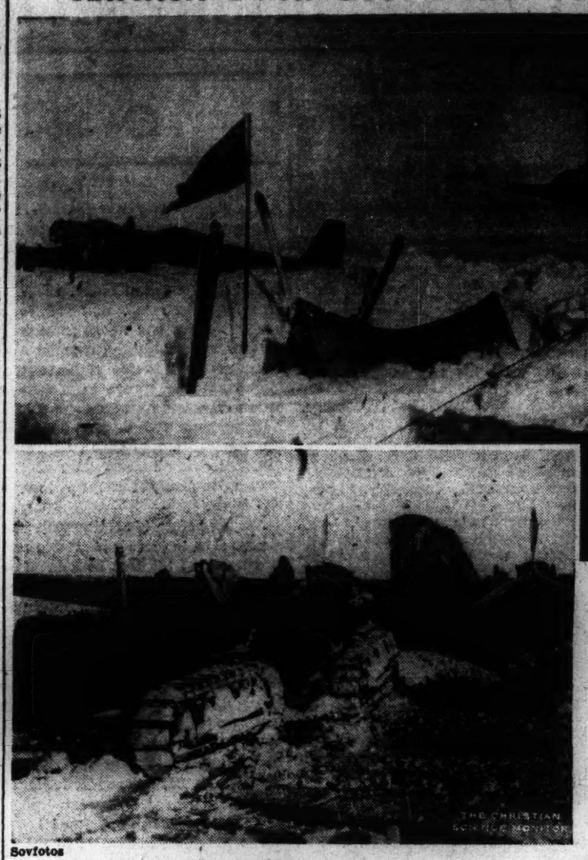
The problem of raw material supplies already is beginning to be viewed in this light at Geneva, he said, adding that the League secretariat is working on the problem. He said it will be met whenever nations are willing to view raw materials as a question which does not touch closely the national honor.

Six-Ton Cheddar Cheese To Take 6000 Cows' Milk

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13 (AP)—A day's output of milk from 6000 cows will go into the manufacture of a six-ton Cheddar cheese to be exhibited at the state fair in Syracuse, Sept. 5 to 11, the State Department of Agriculture and Markets said yesterday.

The task of making the cheese will fall upon W. C. Kelsey of West Martinsburg, veteran cheese maker. Cheese makers from several northern New York counties and from Canada have been invited to watch Mr. Kelsey begin his task Wednesday. Mr. Kelsey estimates seven weeks will be required for the whole process.

Airmen Find Cool Place for Operations



Sovfotos

Taking Off for the Pole

Slow Maneuvering With Tractor Preparatory to Hop Off on Historic Flight

Details of the great landmark in air history that brought the Russian Schmidt Expedition onto the polar ice to form a way station there for the northern route to America are seen in the above protographs. Some idea of the task of maneuvering these giant planes for take-off amid the heavy arctic snows may be obtained from these glimpses of moments in a notable enterprise.

At North Pole Station

Precarious Tenting on Drifting Floes at the Top of the World

Collective Contracts Guard Rights of Italy's Workers

Settlement of Disputes

Third of four special articles on the Fascist corporative organization.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The negotiation of collective labor contracts has been pursued continuously and in such a way as to include all categories of workers and all the different regions.

Declaration XI. of the Labor Charter, which makes it obligatory on the occupational associations to regularize their labor relations by means of collective contracts, has therefore been given effect in full. The same holds good for the other declarations which prescribe the essential terms of this form of contract.

All collective contracts now contain definite rules which provide the workers with all essential safeguards as to the amount of wages, the form in which wages are paid, the obligation to utilize the service of the employment offices, the hours of labor, piece work, overtime and night work the weekly rest day, paid annual holidays, benefits in case of sickness, compensation on the termination of labor contracts.

Italy Seeks Action

In this connection Fascists are fond of observing that many of the questions discussed at the International Labor Office and giving rise to lengthy debates have frequently remained on paper only and undecided, whereas in Italy practical results have been obtained. Thus Italy has already settled such questions as the duration of the working day for employees, the limitation of the working day first to eight hours and later to the forty-hours week, the minimum wage workers' leisure, social insurance, safeguards for intellectual work, right of farm workers to form unions, unemployment, inspection of labor conditions, and many others.

The work of the syndical organizations in regularizing labor relations has been accompanied by corresponding activities in the field of legislation, whereby, through laws and decrees, certain highly important problems, closely connected with the aims and the subject matter of the collective contracts, have found their solution.

Wages for Workers

It is interesting to note that since 1928 it has been compulsory on the syndical organizations to insert in every labor contract the clauses contained in the Labor Charter referring to collective contracts. One of the most interesting measures adopted is that declaring the inalienability of wages and salaries. This represents the development and logical co-ordination of the principles laid down in the Labor Charter, which by declaring that labor has a right to protection and that wages must correspond to the normal requirements of life, recognises implicitly that the worker cannot nor ought to be deprived of that which is strictly necessary for his existence.

The statistical data, showing the number of collective contracts stipulated up to the close of 1936, bear out the statement made by Fascist leaders on the whole-hearted manner in which the provisions of the Labor Charter have been carried out. The figures show that the collective labor contracts, having either national or inter-provincial validity and lodged with the Ministry of Corporations, were 917 for industry, 73 for agriculture, 226 for trade, 186 for credit and insurance, and 19 for professional men and artists, making a total of 1420.

Contracts, of which the maximum validity does not exceed the limits of a province, have been stipulated up to a total number of 16,026; of these 11,272 were for industry, 2226 for agriculture, 2221 for trade, 207 for credit and insurance, and 100 for professional men and artists. It is further worthy of notice that, under industry, there are likewise included the contracts which concern the transport categories, which have now, following on the recasting of the syndical organization, been incorporated in the two Confederations of Industry.

The spirit underlying the activity that has been displayed in the field of labor contract stipulation is animated by the purpose of securing not merely the correspondence of wages to the normal requirements of life, the possibilities of production and the output of labor, but also a progressive social advance of the worker himself, through the general diffusion of contracts so formulated that they evoke the worker's own interest in the matter of production.

Intimately connected with the collective labor contracts is the matter of labor disputes, and of their settlement and adjustment through the activity of the Labor Courts and the corporative organs.

Many Cases Settled

Statistical data concerning the labor courts show that up to the end of 1933 the cases brought before the Appeal Court, sitting as a Labor Court, relating to collective disputes numbered 34, and led to a settlement in all cases, while those submitted as regards individual disputes were 15,630, a settlement being reached in 14,285 cases. The number of individual disputes referred to the Tribunals and Pretors' Courts were 127,754, settlements being effected in 118,555 instances. The cases of collective and individual disputes referred to the Court of Cassation were 1971 in all and of these all but 4 were settled.

In 1934, six instances of collective labor disputes were tabled and all but one settled, while the number of individual disputes brought before the competent courts reached a total of 43,696, settlements being effected in 34,961 instances.

In 1935, there was no case of a collective dispute. Individual cases submitted to the appeal courts numbered 2795 of which 2379 were settled, while in the Tribunals and Pretors' Courts the number of appeals settled was 21,822 and in 11,008 proceedings were abandoned. In the Court of Cassation settlements were also effected in 293 cases.

According to the provisions of the law, questions in dispute are not brought before the Labor Courts until after steps have been taken to arrive at an agreed solution. It is at this stage that the corporative bodies display the true value of their conciliatory function of which the practical efficiency is becoming increasingly recognized and affords abundant evidence of the constant development of a spirit of solidarity between the various categories.

From 1927 to 1936 the number of collective labor disputes as to which the Ministry of Corporations has exercised its work of conciliation reached a total of 954. In 618 cases an agreement has been reached, in 234 proceedings have been abandoned or remain under consideration, while in 102 cases only has it been found impossible to effect a settlement.

Virginia Termed Lax In Support of Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The public relations committee of the Virginia Education Association recently declared that this state is "unquestionably a laggard among the states in providing liberal financial support of her schools."

In the first of a series of bulletins presenting "important facts" about education in Virginia, the committee said the Old Dominion was paying well-trained teachers smaller salaries today than were paid "to poorly trained teachers 10 years ago, and these teachers are carrying a heavier load."

The state ranks thirty-fourth among the 48 states in average annual salary of teachers, supervisors and principals, fortieth in the cost per pupil in average daily attendance, and forty-third in school debt outstanding per pupil in average daily attendance, the committee said.

Mexico Examines Planned Union Of Federal Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A new project expanding the rights of civil service employees is being studied by departments of the Mexican Government and by labor organizations. Announcement of the proposed law has been greeted with jubiliation by government employees, of whom it is estimated, 80,000 will be affected directly.

The legal status of civil service employees has long been a subject of controversy since, under existing legislation, government employees shared in none of the privileges which Mexican labor organizations have won for their members. Great dissension has existed among postal workers and other groups, protesting their underprivileged status.

Following the recent announcement of expropriation of the National Railways by the Government, the Railway Workers Union also immediately protested the possibility of their losing their union rights through becoming government employees.

The plan which is now being studied states that "the rights of individuals in the service of the state are the same as those of the working class in general and there is not, nor should not be, any obstacles in conceding them. The Mexican Government, through its Constitution, has recognized the rights of labor to organize for collective good and the public employee must have the same recognition to form syndicates and the right to strike."

The plan provides for the creation of a single union to represent each government department. It also includes provisions for security of employment, indemnities for unjustifiable dismissal and professional risk, payment for overtime work, rest days, sanitary conditions in the place of work, and accident prevention.

The right to strike, previously denied, is also granted to government employees, with limitations. When strikes have for their object the preservation of syndicate organization, the collection of unpaid salaries or the elimination of officials charged with incapacity or immorality, they are legal.

Strikes against Government during time of war, acts of violence against government properties, or against individuals administering a public post, are, however, considered as crimes against the State.

These rights will be accorded government employees, who fill basic posts, but will not be extended to executives. They will also not be accorded to members of the Army, nor to the police force, for whom, it is stated, special provisions will be made in a later plan.

Since the average civil service employee's family is estimated at four, the reorganized status of the employed member will indirectly affect 320,000 people and is proving one of the most popular pieces of legislation proposed in recent years.

N. C. Unperturbed By Sherman Stamp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—No public protests have been raised in North Carolina against the Sherman postage stamp.

Sherman's famous march, begun at Chattanooga and extending to Atlanta and from "Atlanta to the Sea," was concluded at Raleigh, where General Sherman was stationed for some time. He received Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's surrender near the town of Durham, N. C., where there is a movement on foot to erect a monument to him and General Johnston, commemorating not a federal victory, but peace following the War Between the States. The proposal was made by R. O. Everett, Durham attorney. The monument, if erected, will stand on the site of the surrender.

While he was in Raleigh, General Sherman suspended a newspaper that was published by Col. William R. Richardson, because of an article which he said reflected on his army. The publisher and editor was sent for and following the explanation—to the effect that the article had been written by a reporter who came to Raleigh with the federal army—the paper was allow to resume publication. General Sherman himself visited the publisher on numerous occasions after that and saw that he was provided with all the news incident to the occupation of Raleigh which it was deemed expedient to print. General Lee's picture will appear on a future stamp, it is understood here. In that case, Raleigh will not look for any protest from Massachusetts.

Indian Ministries To Be Unimpeded Viceroy Promises

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—Explicit assurance that the provincial self-government recently introduced into India will not be hampered by any undue use of the emergency powers that have been reserved to the British governor in each province, is given in public statements, just issued by the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow.

The object of this assurance has been to satisfy the Indian National Congress, a political organisation which, after winning electoral majorities in six out of the 11 new provincial legislatures, refused to take office because it was dissatisfied with the powers left to the ministers.

The reserved powers in question, Lord Linlithgow explains, while intended to be real, are not for everyday but only for emergency use. They impose no obstruction to the smooth working of the constitution. The eventualities they are to provide against are serious breakdowns in such important duties as those for the maintenance of order, the protection of minorities and the safeguarding of the rights of the public services.

"In all such matters," Lord Linlithgow says, "in which he is not specifically required to exercise his individual judgment, it is mandatory upon the Governor to accept the advice of his ministers."

Only where a "serious disagreement" occurs over a matter which has been made a special responsibility of the governor must the ministry give way and if no agreement can be reached then it must either resign or be dismissed, but such occasions are likely to be rare.

"There is no foundation," Lord Linlithgow added, "for any suggestion that a Governor is free, or is entitled, or would have power, to interfere with the day-to-day administration of a province outside the limited range of responsibilities specially confided to him."

Murals Uncovered At Moated Manor Of Tudor Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A series of Elizabethan mural paintings has just been discovered at Harvington Hall, moated Tudor manor house near Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire. The hall was built during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, though it includes portions of an earlier building. It contains a large number of priests' hiding places.

For some years it had been in a ruined state, but in 1930 restoration work was begun and is still being carried on. It has now been found that under numerous coats of whitewash the hall retains much of its original mural decoration, which is being gradually brought to light. The pictures already uncovered include a series on an upper floor which seem to be of Biblical subjects, one of them representingthe combat of David and Goliath.

On the spiral staircase the walls are covered with arabesques in black and white, with occasional human figures. On this staircase the under sides of the steps as well as the walls are painted with various patterns. A multi-colored decoration round the walls of the great staircase is remarkably modern in feeling.

Curb on Multiple Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 13—A renewed effort to co-ordinate the activities of the various levels of government—local, state, and federal—especially in matters of taxation, is embodied in the launching of an interlevel committee sponsored by the Council of State Governments here, according to Henry W. Toll, executive director of the council.

Although much dissatisfaction has been expressed before in semi-official governmental organizations about the overlapping and duplication of operation of the several levels of government, this is the first time a committee has been organized whose main objective is to study the problems with a view of recommending corrections, Mr. Toll said.

Though taxation is one of the most critical problems, it is expected that the committee will ultimately deal with questions of law enforcement, liquor control, narcotics, flood control, highways, and other activities which are now being dipped into by more than one level of government.

As soon as the organization of the committee has been completed, a number of problems are awaiting solution in the maze of overlapping and duplication of effort which has accumulated in the last few years. As the situation now stands there is evident need for more co-operation of governments within governments to eliminate waste effort and to produce a more equitable distribution of operation.

Taxes on Many Fronts

The taxpayer's pocketbook, for instance, is being tapped in some instances by three levels of government at the same time for the same automobile or other taxable item, it is found. The duplication in overhead expense, in extra cost of having three forms of government all going through the motions of adding an extra tax to the same article, and the attendant waste resulting from so much overlapping in taxation all point to the need for a remedy.

One of the most immediate needs is for the governments to work together to see that the tax load is properly distributed. States are now seeking the co-operation of the Federal Government to eliminate some of the duplicating taxation among the federal and state governments.

How long the federal and state governments are going to compete for the taxpayer's dollar when he buys gasoline for his automobile is one of the vital problems. Only a few years ago the state was the only level of government which taxed the people on gasoline. They started this about 15 years ago, but now other governments want to take a whack at the motorist because it is an easy tax to collect.

In Mobile, Ala., for instance, four governments—the state, national, county, and city government, all add their quota to the tax which the automobilist must pay.

Opinion Is Against It

In other states the state tax runs all the way from one to five cents, and in addition the Federal Government adds its one cent tax. The Federal Government entered this taxing field only a few years ago, and in the opinion of tax experts, this level of government should discontinue its levies as soon as possible.

Many of the states take five cents of the motorists money on a gallon of gasoline, and the Federal Government one cent. The time might come when the Federal Government would also want five cents and the competition between the two levels of government would leave the taxpayer the victim.

Another burden is in the expense of setting up the machinery of the taxing agencies. If four different governments go through the operation of levying each tax when the whole amount could be collected with one operation, four times the amount of effort and time is expended than need be.

But the gasoline tax is not the only one bothering motorists. Take his car, for instance. When he buys it he pays a government tax. This tax he may know nothing about because it is included in the price of the car and nothing is said. If he lives in a state which has a sales tax he must pay that. His license fee is paid to the state and another one to the city.

Thus he pays four different taxes to two levels of government on one automobile. In addition he pays to the state, county, city and school district the usual ad valorem tax on the car as personal property. Not only is there a complication and duplication of governments, but there is often an annoyance to the purchaser especially in the details of getting his licenses.

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British Open Titleholder Takes 'World Championship Match' at Walton Heath

Cotton Wins 6 and 5 Over Denny Shute

BULLETIN

WALTON HEATH, Eng., July 13 (AP)—Henry Cotton, British open golf champion, today defeated Denny Shute, United States P. G. A. titleholder, 6 and 5, in their 72-hole match for a purse of $2500 and "the unofficial world championship."

WALTON HEATH, Eng., July 13 (AP)—Henry Cotton stretched his lead over Denny Shute to five holes today after 54 holes of their 72-hole match for $2500 and "the unofficial world championship."

They started the second day with Cotton 2 up on the Brae Burn (Mass.) pro at the end of 36 holes.

The weather cleared up for the first time during the match and a gallery of 1000 followed them from the first tee. A stiff breeze was blowing.

It was announced that the prize money would be split, $2000 for the winner and $500 for the loser, instead of the original winner-take-all plan.

On the first hole of the day, the 37th of the match, Shute canned a 10-footer for a birdie three and cut Cotton's lead to one. Then they seesawed. Henry regained it on the 39th when Denny drove into the rough. Shute came right back to win the 42nd with a 3 as Cotton pulled his tee shot to the left and took a four.

3 Up on Out Nine

The British champion went 2 up again at the 43rd where Denny's drive—which cost him the lead there yesterday—pulled into the rough again. Cotton sank a twelve foot putt for a birdie three on the 46th to finish the out nine 3 up.

Cotton increased his lead to four on the 46th. His magnificent mashie shot from the rough faded within four feet of the cup, giving him his second birdie in a row.

Denny got one back when Cotton three-putted from 35 feet on the 49th. But he three-putted himself on the 50th to go four down again. They halved the 51st in regulation fives.

Cotton ran his lead to five holes on the 52nd where Shute looked up on an approach shot and took a bogey five. They tied the 53rd in orthodox pars and Cotton maintained his lead on the 54th by chipping back from the rough and sinking a five-footer for a four.

Crowd Increases

A crowd of 10,000 completely circled the first hole as Shute and Cotton went out for the final 18 holes. Shute, conspicuous in a canary sweater, dropped a five-footer for a birdie at the 55th hole, but Cotton, who over-drove the green, chipped back and sank a three-footer for a half, maintaining his lead of 5 up.

They halved the 56th with bogeys, both taking three to get in from the edge of the green on the 325-yard 57th. Shute drove the green with a mighty wallop to get a birdie three, but again Cotton tied him, chipping four feet of the pin and dropping his putt to stay 5-up.

Shute rallied briskly and cut Cotton's lead to three holes after the 60th. He won the 59th when Cotton needed three from the edge of the green and the 60th when he clouted a mashie shot five feet from the cup and sank the putt.

Crowd Unruly

Neither player was able to see where the ball was falling in the afternoon round. The unruly crowd broke for the green as soon as the ball was in the air.

A 12-foot putt for a birdie four on the sixty-first saved Cotton from losing his third straight hole as Shute's putt from a 100-feet out stopped on the lip of the cup.

They halved the sixty second with orthodox fours but Cotton ran in a 45-foot putt for a birdie on the sixty third to go four up at the last turn.

Outclassed - - - —By Pap'

BROUD ROSEMEYER'S VICTORY IN THE VANDERBILT CUP GRIND DEMONSTRATED THAT AMERICAN RACERS ARE NOT IN THE SAME CLASS WITH FOREIGN CARS
IT WAS THE HARE AND TORTOISE FABLE ALL OVER — ONLY THE FOREIGN DRIVERS WERE NOT CAUGHT NAPPING
AMERICAN DRIVERS WERE BEATEN ON THE STRAIGHTAWAYS — ON THE TURNS THEY MORE THAN HELD THEIR OWN
REX -MAYS- WAS THE OUTSTANDING DRIVER IN THE 300-MILE GRIND ALTHOUGH HE FINISHED NO BETTER THAN THIRD
PAP'
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Mrs. Vare Takes Qualifying Medal At Shenecossett

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 13 (AP)—A strong field of newcomers in the annual Shenecossett invitation golf tournament apparently doesn't bother the veteran Glenna Collett Vare of Philadelphia. Mrs. Vare, seeking her eighth Griswold Cup triumph in the tourney, led the qualifying round yesterday with an 81.

Strung out behind Mrs. Vare in the championship division of 16 were the tourney's other favorites, many of them at the grammar school stage when she set her course record of 76 in 1925. Jean Bauer of Providence, defending champion, finished second with an 84, and Helen Waterhouse, also of Providence, the Rhode Island State champion, was third with 85.

In today's match Mrs. Vare meets Mrs. R. H. Powers of New London, Conn., in the first match play round. Mrs. Powers qualified with a 90 yesterday. Miss Waterhouse plays Kathryn Bragaw of West Orange, N. J., who entered the tourney with a qualifying round of 92. Miss Bauer plays Virginia Bascom, Worcester, Mass., who was in with a 91.

Other matches today include Mrs. Frederick Davis, Providence, vs. Mrs. Mary Louise Hitt, New York City; Virginia Guilfoil, Syracuse, vs. Mrs. M. G. Missir, Rye, N. Y.; Bette Waterhouse, Providence, vs. Edwina Nugent, St. Louis; Mrs. C. P. Barney, Hartford, Conn., vs. Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J.; Mary Fine, Scranton, Penna., vs. Janet Younker, New York.

N. E. Run Saturday

Entries for the 15-kilometer New England A. A. A. U. championship run are being filed with Josiah Lewis, 32 Linwood Street, Roxbury, Mass. The run will be held Saturday under the auspices of the Oakdale Athletic Club, Dedham, at 6:30 p. m.

Chess — By Frederick R. Chevalier

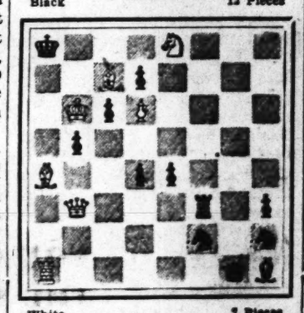
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

July 13, 1937

Problem No. 1948

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 7 Pieces

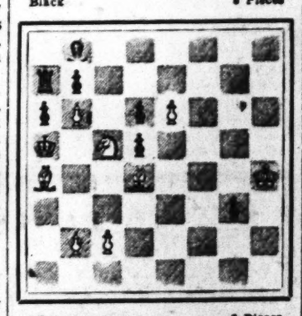
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Legler Contest, Chess Review, 1934)

Problem No. 1949

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Chess Review, 1933—Note the seven model mates!)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1946. Kt-Q2

No. 1947. 1. B-Kt3 threatens
2. P-B3ch
1. ——— R-Q3ch
2. K-K7ch
1. ——— Kt-Kt5ch
2. K-B6ch
1. ——— BxQch
2. KxBch
1. ——— P-K6
2. QxBch

End-Game No. 364. White wins: 1 Q-B6, Q-Q; 2 KtxBch, QxKt; 3 BxQKtP, Kt-B6; 4 Q-Q7, QxQ; 5 BxQ, R-Kt; 6 P-K7 and wins.

End-Game

This pleasing study, which first appeared in Trudovaya Pravda in 1926, is simple, but the solution winds up with a smashing blow.

End-Game No. 365

By A. Troitsky

Black — 4 Pieces

White — 3 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The Correspondence Chess League of America is celebrating the centennial of Paul Morphy's birth with the 1937 Morphy Grand National Tournament for the Official Correspondence Chess Championship of the United States. Play in the preliminary rounds will begin Sept. 1, 1937. Winners of these preliminary rounds, state and interstate champions, will meet in "all-eastern and all-western semi-finals. The champions of these two events will play for the championship.

The tournament is open to players of all grades of ability. They do not even have to be members of the league. The entry fee is $1, and the prizes will be medals, books, etc. For further details write W. F. James, tournament director, 139 East Main street, Cherokee, Iowa.

The New York State Chess Association annual championship tournament will be held this year at Canandaigua, N. Y. The championship event will last from Aug. 2 through Aug. 7, and will be open to anyone who believes he can compete with the best the State has to offer. In addition, the Genessee Cup contest, in which teams of four representing counties play one another, will be held from Aug. 1 through Aug. 3. Various class tournaments are also planned, as well as a boys' tournament for the state championship, open to boys 18 years of age and older. This is a new event. Those who are interested in further details are invited to write Walter L. Murdock, Jr., acting secretary, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Still another tournament, which will be of more interest to those in the Middle West, is the American Chess Federation's Paul Morphy Memorial Tournament, to be held Aug. 24 to about Sept. 3, in Chicago. Further details may be had from Lewis J. Isaacs, 724 West Roosevelt Drive, Chicago, Ill., who will also be pleased to accept contributions to the prize fund.

This game was played in a team match between England and Holland. England won by a small margin. De Groot played for Holland.

Sicilian Defense

Ritson-Morry White	de Groot Black	Ritson-Morry White	de Groot Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	15 Kt-B3	Q-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	16 KR-Q(b)	Q-B4
3 P-QKt4(a)	PxP	17 Kt-Q5	P-K3
4 P-QR3	PxP	18 Kt-K16	QR-Q
5 KtxP	Kt-B3	19 Kt-Q7	KR-K
6 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	20 P-R3	Kt-B5
7 Q-K2	P-KKt3	21 P-B4	Kt-Kt3
8 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	22 Q-Kt8	Kt-Q4
9 CastlesKR	Castles	23 Kt-B6ch	BxKt
10 P-Q4	BxB	24 PxB	KtxPch
11 KtxB	P-QR3	25 PxKt	QxKt
12 P-K5	PxP	26 R-Q2	Kt-B6
13 PxP	Kt-R4	Resigns	
14 Q-K3	Kt-QB3		

(a) This variant of the Wing Gambit should be a little stronger than the usual line: 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 P-QKt4, PxP; 3 P-QR3, P-Q4, since Black has already moved the QP.

(b) This turns out to be a decisive blunder. After 16 P-R3, threatening to win the Kt with P-Kt4, Black is in difficulties. If 16 . . . B-R; 17 P-Kt4, Kt-Kt3; 18 Q-R8! And if 16 . . . P-B4; 17 P-Kt4. In either case White can continue his attack. The text plays right into Black's hands, and in a move or so Black's position is manifestly superior.

Alice Marble Returns; To Enter Tournament

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Disappointed with her showing at Wimbledon but eager to go back for another try next year, Alice Marble returned from England in the liner Aquitania today for a series of tennis tournaments which will be climaxed by defense of her national singles title Sept. 2-11 at Forest Hills.

"I was disappointed at Wimbledon," said the San Francisco girl, "but not so much that I won't try there again. I intend to go back next year for another fling at that title.

"It's difficult for anyone to win in her first Wimbledon tournament, no woman ever has done it."

Blonde Alice said she is going to start practice immediately at Forest Hills for the Seabright tournament which begins July 26.

Accompanying Miss Marble were her coach, Eleanor Tennant, and her doubles partner, Katharine Winthrop of Boston.

Champion Disqualified

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 13 (AP)—A new Rhode Island amateur golf champion will be crowned this week as a result of the disqualification of 19-year-old Johnny Burke of Newport, defending titlist, who failed to appear on time.

Medalist honors went to Charles Round, Captain-elect of the Brown golf team, who carded 71—74—145. He finished five shots ahead of his nearest foe, Pat Hayes of Holy Cross and Newport, who carded two 75s.

With the exception of Ralph Rooks of Metacomet, former titleholder, and Jim Cawley of Newport, all of leading contenders qualified. This marked the first time since 1913 that Rooks has failed to make the grade.

Bay Staters at Lake Milo

YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia, July 13 (AP)—Youthful yachtsmen from north Atlantic coast points last night prepared for the annual junior international yacht races which open today at Lake Milo. Among the dozen clubs represented are United States entries from Vineyard Haven, Mass., Beverly, Mass., Plson, Mass., Cohasset, Mass., and Cotuit, Mass., yacht clubs. The Eastern, Corinthian and Manchester clubs of New England will also be represented in the races.

America's Cup Race Oddities

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13 (AP)—Now that T. O. M. Sopwith is in this corner, and Harold Sterling Vanderbilt in that, all hands and the cook can start speculating as to whether the best man or the best boat will have custody of the America's Cup, perhaps the world's ugliest trophy, after the international sailing contest which opens off here July 31.

Vanderbilt won the defense nomination with his new sloop, Ranger, which 12 times consecutively defeated Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee and Chandler Hovey's Rainbow. If he had any qualms over trouncing Rainbow, the boat he sailed to victory over Sopwith's first Endeavour, Vanderbilt did not show them.

Vanderbilt is nicknamed, Mike, and folk who have sat athwartship from him at a bridge table are inclined to make it Iron Mike. He sails a boat as he plays a hand of bridge, and it should be remembered he invented the Vanderbilt convention.

Sopwith, before he became one of the world's leading airplane manufacturers, was a bit of a barnstorming pilot on American shores. And it is, of course, nobody's business but his own, what he does wth his new British challenger, Endeavour II. But the impression can escape no one that Vanderbilt has been sailing the merry dickens out of Ranger while the big blue challenger's crew has enjoyed a life of comparative ease.

Active, but little publicized, in the racing scene here is the coast guard patrol boat Faunce, which patrols the cup course while at the same time serving as press boat. Her skipper, A. L. Cunningham, has spent so much of his life on ice patrol he can feel skates sprouting.

Up on the Grand Banks, when fog was like a stone wall, Captain Cunningham learned to row away from his ship in a dory, use the ship's water-line as a horizon, and shoot the sun with his sextant. Navigators of ocean liners probably would choose anything instead of a sextant in such circumstances.

H. D. Hopkins, executive officer of the Faunce, is another fine example of the Coast Guard personnel. A native of Oklahoma, with a dash of Cherokee blood, Hoppy went to sea when 17 and helped bring the American Army to France. He is author of a volume on navigation and a contributor to British nautical magazines.

Actively present also is Bill Swan of Boston, dean of American yachting writers. He has seen every race for the America's cup since 1887. Bill probably built the best clam chowder ever constructed afloat, during a recent trip on the Faunce, and if the Coast Guard wasn't so finicky about the years, Bill would have been enlisted as chief cook, on the spot.

Women Tie for Medal

WATCH HILL, R. I., July 13 (AP)—Helen Hackney of Agawam Hunt, Providence, and Mary Thatcher of Watch Hill and New York, deadlocked for the medal here yesterday as the Misquamicut Golf Club invitation tournament got under way.

Despite heavy rains, which made the course play long and which increased the hazards of rough and bunkers, the scoring was generally good, the co-medalists carding 85's.

On Sport's Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 13—A very interesting comeback which may play a great part in the lawn tennis season began today, as Wilmer L. Allison 2d., now a Texas business man, but noted for many seasons as the leading exponent of the game on this side of the water, makes his appearance in the invitation clay-court tournament of the Bathing and Tennis Club here, as the start of a trip which will take in the leading tournaments of the season, probably right up to the Nationals.

Allison, before his retirement, was always slow in hitting his stride and was never at his best as a member of Davis Cup teams or at Wimbledon. But this time, with midsummer at hand, he is fresh, and may be able to cope with the Californians, both those on this side and the Wimbledon squad, in better fashion. He is merely trying out here, as he is better on grass, but by the time he hits Longwood next week, and Sea Bright and Southampton, he will have to be reckoned with.

Seeks Longwood Bowl

His present ambition is to obtain permanent possession of the present Longwood Bowl, on which he has two legs, so he is devoting much attention to stroke practicing this week, hoping to hit his stride for that journey. He is also very much interested in doubles play, and his business partner, John W. Van Ryn, who has also been his tennis partner for many years, will arrive here later in the campaign to try to recapture the National doubles championship.

Naturally, the eyes of both of them will be turned, like most of the rest of the lawn tennis officials and fans of the United States, to Wimbledon this week end, when what is generally regarded as the deciding match to settle the fate of the Davis Cup for this season, is held between the United States and Germany. The retirement of George Patrick Hughes from the British team, present holders, following the defection of Frederick J. Perry, just about cancels any hope that the cup will remain in England, and the winner this week end figures to bring the trophy home.

In that case, Allison and Van Ryn, playing at home late in the season, when the Davis Cup challenge round is held when in the United States, might fit right in with the Davis Cup plans, by relieving J. Donald Budge of t' burden of three days of play, just as Hughes and Tuckey did for Perry and Austin.

Junior Cup Squad

Another feature of the Spring Lake tournament will bring the Davis Cup junior squad, the latest development of the U. S. L. T. A., forward as a unit, with all the metropolitan squad, including Donald McNeill, Alfred L. Jarvis, Charles Mattman, and Charles Rider, as its leaders, against a number of strong players of the elder group, including J. Gilbert Hall, Herbert L. Bowman, and Samuel Gilpin, in addition to Allison, also the pick of the intercollegiate and post-collegiate players, topped by Ernest Sutter, and including Richard Bennett, Robert Harmon, Paul Newton and Douglas Imhoff.

This lineup should make the event the best of the series, in spite of the absence of its former star, Frank A. Parker, winner of the event for the last two years, who resides here, as well as that of Gregory S. Mangin, also a former winner.

But the real keynote is the return of Allison, and its implications.

Athletic Stars Head Westward To Dallas Meet

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—The pick of this country's athletic talent was en route last night to Dallas and the Pan-American games, opening Thursday.

Fifteen track and field performers left New York immediately after the second annual world labor meet, held in Randalls Island Stadium. Others were heading for Dallas from other points.

In the squad which left New York were Elroy Robinson, San Francisco Olympic Club ace who set up a new world's half mile record of 1:49.6; Johnny Woodruff of Pitt, who will shift to that event after an unsuccessful debut in big-time mile racing; Ben Johnson and Perrin Walker who finished one-two in the 100-yard dash; Jack Weiershauser, the 220-yard winner; Ray Malott and Robert Young, who finished first and third in the 440; Allan Tolmich, Wayne's versatile star, who won the 220-yard low hurdles; Dave Albritton, Mel Walker and Corny Johnson, the high jumpers; Cornelius Warmerdam and George Varoff, pole vaulters; Jim Reynolds, shotput winner; and J. Errol Vaughn, distance runner.

Bill Sefton, Southern California's pole vault star, aggravated an old ankle injury in the Labor meet and it is doubtful whether he will be able to compete at Dallas.

Glenn Cunningham, who whipped his Kansas rival, Archie San Romani, in the mile, will make his way to Texas after spending a day or so in Kansas and San Romani will travel by airplane.

Oxford-Cambridge Tennis Tour Dates

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Six members of the Oxford-Cambridge tennis team arrive today in the Aquitania for an extended tour.

In the party will be G. T. Zarafi, F. M. Knott, G. Nicoleaidis and J. H. Wharton of Cambridge, and R. D. Riseley and W. H. Earle of Oxford. The team captain, J. D. Anderson of Oxford, will arrive later.

The team's schedule:

July 16-17—Team match against Rockaway Hunt Club for Prince of Wales trophy.
July 18—Match against past Yale-Harvard graduates.
July 23-24-25—Match against Yale and Harvard for Prentice Cup at Newport.
Week of July 26—Seabright invitation tournament.
July 31—Team match against Meadow Club at Southampton.
Week of Aug. 2—Southampton invitation tournament.
Aug. 10—Team match against International Club.
Aug. 14-15—Team match against Princeton and North Carolina at Point Judith, R. I.
Week of Aug. 16—Newport invitation.

After the Newport invitation, the invaders will leave for Canada and a match with McGill University.

New England Tennis

Sanctioned tennis tournaments in New England next week are headed by the Longwood Bowl tourney opening on Monday at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill. The annual New Hampshire state championships for men and women will get under way at the Crawford Notch Tennis Club and the Maine open championship for men will be played at the Bangor T. C., starting on Monday.

The only junior tournaments in this section next week will be the Tennis Centre and New England championships (junior singles and doubles and boys' singles and doubles) at the East Side T. C. in Providence, R. I.

A partial list of Californians headed for Longwood Bowl and invitation tournaments includes the following players: Patricia Henry, intercollegiate champion in 1936 and 1937; Bonnie Miller Blank, singles champion of California last year and this; Dorothy May Bundy, Jane Stanton and Eleanor Dawson, junior stars; Julius Heldman, Owen Anderson, Bobby Harmon, Bobby Riggs, Walter Senior, George Toley and Jack Hall.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	45	27	.625
New York	45	29	.608
Pittsburgh	40	32	.556
St. Louis	39	33	.542
Boston	33	40	.452
Brooklyn	30	40	.429
Cincinnati	28	43	.394
Philadelphia	29	45	.392

Results July 12

Philadelphia 6, New York 3.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 5.
Other games postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	22	.681
Detroit	42	29	.592
Chicago	43	30	.589
Boston	40	28	.588
Cleveland	33	34	.493
Washington	30	38	.441
St. Louis	22	47	.319
Philadelphia	20	49	.290

Results July 12

Cleveland at Chicago, rain.
Only game scheduled.

Soar With Giants

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Hank Soar, former Providence College star and one of the outstanding backs on the Boston American League team last season, has signed to play with the New York Giants of the National Professional Football League. Soar, a big, rangy 6ft. 1in., 195 pounder, was not eligible for competition in the national pro league since his class at Providence wasn't graduated until last month.

Chicago Cubs Open Western Beehive Series

By Edwin Bamill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having accomplished 12 victories in their most recent 16 starts, the Bees today prepared to face another home stand against the West. After a single engagement in Brooklyn this afternoon, they return to the Beehive for the beginning of a 12-game adventure with the Cubs, Reds, Cardinals and Pirates, in that order.

Viewing the situation from various angles, these meetings with the West should develop into just that—an adventure. With a winning percentage of .750 since June 27, the day they began their climb from the cellar to fifth place by taking a doubleheader from the Reds, the Bees were ready to meet the league-leading Cubs with the confidence of a contender—a contender for the first division.

Their Limit?

Several days ago Manager Bill McKechnie made a public admission that the locals had reached their limit in the National League standing, which happens to be the top spot in the second division. He further stated that his club's only chance to crash the upper half of the circuit lay in the possibility of a collapse by one of the four leaders.

But even in this pessimistic outlook, which was unusual for McKechnie, it is encouraging to note that there exists at least an outside chance to land a money berth. The way for more prosperous days will either be opened or closed during the next two weeks. As the Bees squared off with the Cubs, they were 6½ games in back of the fourth-place Cardinals and 1½ in front of the Dodgers.

The chief weapon of the locals, of course, is their pitching, backed by the stout defensive work of the infield. At the moment the Bees are second among their National League brethren in fielding, but rank last in batting. Only the Dodgers have scored fewer runs, and only the Dodgers and Reds have produced fewer hits. Cuccinello, at .309, and English, at .308, are the only so-called regulars who are above the .300 level. Moore, who leads the team with 36 runs batted in, stands at .272. Hope of much improvement in the offensive department is gradually waning. The future, therefore, depends on the continuation of such sensational defensive baseball as was produced in competition with the Dodgers, Giants and Phillies.

Giants Pressing

The Cubs, who are scheduled to play three singles in a row here starting tomorrow, are fighting desperately to hold off the Giants. Although in possession of first place since June 15, when they spanked the Bees while the Pirates were beating the Giants, the Bruins have been hard pressed by both the Terrymen and Cardinals. While Charley Grimm's club has captured nine out of 15 during the past two and one half weeks, the Giants have managed 11 out of 15, and this morning were trailing the pace-setters by a single contest.

If you can believe what you see in figures, the Cubs are easily the class of the National League. When team batting and fielding averages were last made known, Chicago was at the head of both lists with room to spare. They led in runs scored, hits and runs batted in, and were approximately 30 points ahead of the Giants in team batting. Also, Grimm's boys owned the most put-outs and had engineered the greatest number of double plays. If they possessed the Bees' pitching staff, all thought of competition for the pennant would be lost.

Bill Lee, however, is the only Chicago hurler who has delivered consistently. Larry French, the left-hander, waited until last Saturday for his season's first victory over a first division rival. He blanked Pittsburgh, 2 to 0. Curt Davis remains a puzzle, although there is hope he will help from now on until the finish.

Jim Turner, winner of eight games to date, will probably open against the Cubs tomorrow, with Danny MacFayden and Lou Fette ready for the two remaining battles on Thursday and Friday. This schedule will be interrupted, however, if today's Brooklyn affair is postponed, as was yesterday's.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox will be making their third tour of the western portion of the American League, intent on eliminating the belief that they are strictly a "home" club. Opening in St. Louis tomorrow, the Fenway outfit makes stops at Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, before returning to Boston July 27. As the invasion started, the Red Sox were in fourth place, 6½ games in back of the leading Yankees.

The Sox played an exhibition game down in Bob Grove's country yesterday, beating a Cumberland, Maryland, American Legion team by 5 to 1. Cumberland is a neighboring town to Lonaconing, where "Lefty" was born and makes his home.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Favorite Comes Through

When the British open golf championship started last week Monday, the favorite to win the title, so far as Great Britain was concerned, was Henry Cotton, holder of the title in 1934; but, based on the showing made by the United States professionals in the Ryder Cup match, most of the close followers of the game were figuring that one of Uncle Sam's representatives would add that title and trophy to their Ryder Cup honors. And, after the two qualifying rounds had been finished on Tuesday and the cards posted, it seemed almost certain that Great Britain was going to lose her open title and cup for the first time since Denny Shute captured it back in 1933, the last American ever to win that honor. But this was a time when the favorite made good, and Cotton is entitled to be regarded as the world champion in the professional field of golf, as among the players who went down before his skillful playing were Ralph Guldahl, United States open champion, and Shute, United States P. G. A. champion, this year and last, as well as Tony Manero, United States open champion of 1936. Surely this should entitle him to claim a world's title, and his display at Carnoustie, Scotland, when he had a card of 290 for the 72 holes of play, was the work of a real champion.

Associated Press

Open Golf Trophy

Good at Qualifying

One of the mysteries of this year's British open relates to the showing made by the Americans in the two qualifying rounds as compared with the championship rounds. In this tournament all of the golfers play 36 holes, with the 140 best cards qualifying for the tournament proper. The scores made in these preliminary rounds, however, do not count toward the championship, as the qualifiers start all over again at 72 holes of medal play. Taking a look at the qualifying-round scores, we find the United States pros far better than their British rivals. Horton Smith led the field with a grand total of 138. Gene Sarazen came next with 141, and three more Americans—Sam Snead, Byron Nelson and Walter Hagen—tied for third place with 142 each. Three more Americans were in ties for eighth place with cards of 144. Two more representatives, including Shute, were two strokes back, while two more, including Charles Lacey, were only one stroke back of them. In these rounds the best British card was a 145 by Cotton, with Charles A. Whitcombe coming next with 148 and Reginald Whitecombe next with a 149. It doesn't take much studying of these figures to find out that as qualifiers the Americans were far superior to the British.

Not So Good in Championship

But when we turn to the championship proper and study the cards turned in, we find one of the most pronounced reversals in form that could well be found in a golf championship tournament. True it is that Cotton was the favorite in the eyes of his British brethren and some others who have followed his game, so that his victory would hardly be entitled to be called a surprise to anyone; but what became of the Americans who had done so well in qualifying? The first player from the land of the Stars and Stripes was Charles Lacey, who was practically forgotten when it came to forecasting the players with a chance to win the title and he was tied for 24th place in the qualifying round with a card of 147. Only one of those Americans who did the best in qualifying, was among the first five in the championship and he was Byron Nelson (two good names to be playing in a British open), who tied for third place in the qualifying round and then won fifth place in the championship with a 296. Horton Smith, Sarazen, Sam Snead, Ralph Guldahl, Shute and Manero were far behind their qualifying cards when the championship was over and how such a result could have happened after the brilliant showing they made in the qualification and Ryder Cup match, will probably remain one of the big mysteries of golf for many years to come.

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State Demobilizes Soldiers As Alcoa Workers End Strike

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Alcoa, Tenn.—Demobilization began of Tennessee National Guardsmen who were sent here last Wednesday after a gun and club battle between officers ano strikers at the Alcoa plant of the Aluminum Company of America.

Adj. Gen. R. O. Smith ordered the 18 officers and 284 men off strike duty as several thousand workers returned to the fabricating mill following abandonment of the eight-weeks' strike by the Aluminum Workers' Union.

Company officials estimated between 4500 and 5000 workers, including 1000 to 1500 who never worked at the mill before, applied for jobs. They said "no disorimination was shown" against union men who applied for their old jobs.

There were two fatalities and several injuries in last week's rioting.

The union voted to call off the strike on recommendation of Francis J. Dillon, personal representative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The union had asked an increase from 45 to 60 cents an hour or approximate wage parity with workers in the company's plant at New Kensington, Penna.

Columbus, Ohio: Two witnesses of a steel strike riot at Massillon, Ohio, testified in Federal Court they saw "deputies" and Republic Steel Employees shoot pickets. William Haines, a picket, declared he recognized three Republic employees among men using firearms. He contended the shooting, fatal to two, was unprovoked.

Mrs. Anna J. Thomas, who said she was at work in the strikers' kitchen, asserted a deputy came to the door and shot down a picket who had come to warn her and other women to leave.

The witnesses testified in the Commitee for Industrial Organization's suit seeking an injunction against use of troops in the Mahoning Valley strike area.

"Persons were threatened and struck with bayonets. Guardsmen have violated not only legal but human rights," declared Edward Lamb in opening the case for the C. I. O.

"We will bring into court dozens of implements carried by the 'peace-loving' crowd whose rights were supposedly being violated," countered Charles Drugan, representing Gov. Martin L. Davey, a defendant.

Vern Thomas, representing Mayor Lionel Evans of Youngstown, Ohio, a defendant, said, "Until troops arrived, the constitutional rights of Mahoning Valley residents were ruthlessly brushed aside by persons who organized this strike."

Massillon, Ohio: Police and national guardsmen closed C. I. O. headquarters and prohibited formation of picket lines after a clash between police and strikers fatal to two men. National guardsmen stood watch over the union building, from which police had forced all C. I. O. adherents.

Workers Flock to Steel Mill

(Continued from Page 1)

support from all collective bargaining agencies.

Independent labor groups were started before the steel strike, according to information current here, and are being perfected to conform to the decision of the Supreme Court in plants of the Republic Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, the two independents of the strike whose headquarters are in Ohio.

Both companies plan to deal with the independent labor groups for the men they represent, it is learned by inquiry at their respective offices here and in Youngstown, Ohio. Legally, an employer does not have to bargain collectively on wages and hours with any group unless it represents a majority of his workers, as the Wagner Act is explained by National Labor Relations Board sources.

If an independent labor organization has an obvious majority of employees, it can ask and receive from its company, it is understood, the right to be exclusive representative of all employees for collective bargaining in respect to rates of pay, hours, etc., as provided for in the labor act.

Outgrowth of Company Union

The novel labor units appearing are outgrowths of employee representative plans or company unions which have been operating in the two steel companies for years.

When the Wagner Act was approved by the Supreme Court, each of the steel concerns withdrew financial support from its employee representation system so as to adjust itself to the new law. The companies had no choice. The law forbids company support.

Employees, however, who were functioning in a company union as elected representaitves of the workers are not debarred from forming an independent labor organization of their own.

When the C. I. O., with only a minority in many plants, forced the recent shut-down and threw many men who wanted to work out of their jobs, the minority in various cases turned to company union leadership for help. Out of this organization developed much of the back-to-work movement as carried on by employees, it is related. Now that the back-to-work movement has reopened most of the plants, its success is expected to strengthen the alliance of the anti-C. I. O. men in the plants.

Other Groups Formed

If independent labor units succeed in Republic and Youngstown Sheet and Tube, their example probably will strengthen similar organizations already formed in a number of other companies in sundry fields.

As a matter of fact, such independent groups give the man who does not choose to join an outside union, either C. I. O. or American Federation of Labor, the only chance of organized maintenance of his position that is in sight under the Wagner Act, according to observers.

Without some kind of an organization, non-union employees may see fellow workers enlisted one by one into an outside union until this becomes powerful enough to demand exclusive bargaining with the management. If this right is obtained, the privilege of the independent minority to do its own bargaining disappears.

If non-union employees find it possible to cleave to each other and manage a bona fide independent labor union of their type, it is believed they may halt further efforts of the C. I. O. to dominate labor in all independent steel companies.

Believed Fertile Ground

Observers believe that of the several steel companies, Youngstown Sheet and Tube is the most fertile ground for an independent association, since this company has had employee representation for around 20 years. It is a home concern, being built up by local leadership and with headquarters in the city of its principal plant. Employees are credited with enough leadership, experience and ability to go along without company support.

In objection, the C. I. O. claims the independent labor organization is not a true bargaining agency, and asserts men in the employ of a company are not able to battle for terms for its workers as effectively as if organized in a labor union, led by men not in the company's employ.

Whatever the merits of independent organizations of non-unionists, "little steel" of Ohio appears today heading that way.

Kindness Stories To Form Keynote Of Guild Journal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The romance of kindness and the thrill of philanthropy are to be the keynotes of the stories in a weekly journal to be published here by the Wayfarer Guild.

In this publication the promoters seek to prove that the good that is done in all grades of society is interesting and fascinating. There are too many searchlights for evil, they hold, far too few for good.

Worthy deeds in private and public life shine in their own brightness, they say, but why should the beneficent work of individuals and societies be accepted as routine and matter-of-fact instead of being illuminated by the interchange of mutual knowledge, experience and achievement? It is proposed the new journal should provide a medium for such interchange.

Sequoia

(Continued from Page 1)

feet, chiefly between the 5000 and 7000-foot altitudes.

The coast redwood, or sequoia sempervirens, occurs in the coast range of California only as far south as Monterey and always within the coastal belt of sea fogs.

Sequoia Is Dedicated To Memory of Lee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, Calif.—Efforts of the United Daughters of the Confederacy culminated here July 1 when one of the finest sequoias in this national park was dedicated to the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The General Lee Tree is located on the Alta Trail near the road leading to the Congress Grove, considered the finest group of sequoia giganteas in the world. The tree is not far from the General Sherman Tree, the largest of all the sequoias, and within a quarter of a mile of other big trees bearing the names of Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley and Chief Sequoia.

Col. John R. White, superintendent of Sequoia National Park, paid tribute to General Lee. The dedicatory ceremonies were attended by state leaders of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

California Middies on Cruise

Navigation Instruction on Battleship
Members of the University of California R. O. T. C. Are Shown Applying Lessons Learned in the Classroom Ashore

Students Who Yearn for Sea Study Naval Lore at College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—During certain days of the week, visitors to the campus of the University of California during the academic year might imagine the university was entertaining a contingent of cadets from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. For, no matter in what direction they glanced, they would see bronzed youths attired in regulation midshipman uniforms.

Only an expert in such matters would know that these youths were not members of the cadet corps at Annapolis. The insignia on coat sleeve and collar would proclaim them members of the university's naval R. O. T. C. unit, established in 1926. The parade of student midshipmen about the campus would be explained by the fact it was the corps' regular day of drill.

Similar units have been established at Yale, Harvard, University of Washington, Georgia School of Technology and Northwestern University. Enrollment in the unit is limited to 200 regular students, and a standardized course of training is given at all six universities.

Since the inception of the corps here, 18 graduates have been commissioned as ensigns in the Naval Supply Corps of the regular navy. Others have accepted commissions in the United States Marine Corps; posts in the Department of Naval Intelligence; and a number have been appointed to the Naval Aviation Corps. Others hold commissions as ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve, or as second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve.

Thus it is no longer true that officers for the regular navy are recruited exclusively from the Naval Academy at Annapolis and, on occasion, from the "ranks," as is sometimes supposed.

Although these units were established originally as a means of training men for the naval and marine officers reserve, a shortage in graduates from the Naval Academy made it necessary to dip into the ranks of the reserve units for men to serve as officers in the Naval Supply Corps, said Capt. W. C. Barker Jr., chairman of the department of naval science and tactics at the university here. That, he said, and the desire of the navy to obtain the best material for its officer personnel account for opportunities now accorded to members of university naval units.

The naval unit here is a part of the activity of the Twelfth Naval District, and is under the supervision and instruction of a staff of six regular naval officers.

"Enrollment in the unit is voluntary on the part of the student," said Captain Barker. "Under present university regulations here, students are required to take two years of military training. If they elect to take this amount and no more, they must choose the army R. O. T. C., because we take only four-year students.

"We have room for about 75 each year, and on the average we have more than 400 applicants. Selections are made on the basis of scholarship, physical fitness and potential qualities of leadership. We also must have reasonable assurance the student will remain at the university four years.

"The fact the student chooses our branch of the service of his own free will, makes for an esprit de corps that assures him of getting the most out of the training. We feel we have an unusually fine lot of boys. It is a pleasure to work with them."

During the first two years, the student cadet is required to take three hours of class work and one hour of drill a week. This means that, allowing for time needed in preparation of his studies, he spends from five to six hours a week in corps activities.

Class work is increased to four hours a week in the last two years. At this time, too, the student draws 25 cents a day subsistence pay, amounting to about $7.50 a month.

In the class work, the emphasis is upon navigation. Other subjects are naval history, law, engineering, electricity, and allied courses. In addition, the student is given sea-going experience.

He takes three summer cruises—two on a battleship and one on a destroyer. These give him an opportunity to put into practice the things he has learned in the classroom, and it also affords him a vacation that, in most cases, would be beyond his means if he had to finance it himself. Battleship cruises are to Hawaii, and the destroyer goes to Alaska. A cruise lasts a month.

Besides these advantages, the student is furnished uniforms and books needed for his courses.

"He has nothing to pay," said Captain Barker. "Rather, he is paid for taking the course."

At the student cadet's command are week-end cruises on San Francisco Bay, provided by the Navy; free passage on vessels of the fleet between Pacific Coast ports; a courtesy membership card in the Army and Navy Club; and participation in the social and athletic activities featured on the campus by the naval unit.

During his sophomore year the student has the possibility of being nominated as a candidate for appointment to the Naval Academy. Three such annual appointments are at the disposal of the president of the University. Upon graduation, the student, besides possibilities already enumerated, may be commissioned in the Coast Guard Service, or serve a six-months assignment in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Lewis Plans Civic Union

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—John L. Lewis began a drive yesterday to bring 2,000,000 state, county and city employees into a new union affiliated with his Committee for Industrial Organization.

"Employees of state, county and municipal divisions of our Government have long felt the need of an organization to promote their welfare and provide means for adjustment of grievances arising through employment," Mr. Lewis said in a statement.

C. I. O. leaders added the nucleus of the new union will be a group dissatisfied with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, an American Federation of Labor union chartered within the last few years.

Brother Is Director

A. D. Lewis, brother of John L. and director of the C. I. O.'s government employees section, said this group is mostly in New York and Pennsylvania.

Abram Flaxer of New York City, who has been vice-president of the A. F. of L. union, was named executive vice-president of the new union. He is to head it until a permanent organization is set up.

The drive is Mr. Lewis' second in the governmental field. He recently announced a campaign to organize the "United Federal Workers of America."

Mr. Flaxer said the new union will take over at least 13,000 of the 15,000 A. F. of L. members in city, state and county employ. Independent unions in St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Milwaukee, Wis., and along the Pacific coast have applied for membership, he said.

Elected officers, executives with power to hire and discharge, firemen, policemen, school teachers and members of military forces will not be eligible to join.

Strikes Forbidden

John L. Lewis also announced "the use of strikes or picketing by the union shall be deemed a violation of the policy of this organization."

Mr. Lewis' efforts to organize federal workers were denounced today by Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan. Proposing that Congress make it unlawful for any person to encourage or participate in a strike against the Federal Government, Mr. Hoffman said his proposal was aimed at C. I. O.'s activities.

Mr. Hoffman contended there is no need for organization of government workers along labor lines. He said they are protected by civil service rules and by pensions upon retirement.

Peace Marks Mill Reopening

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., July 13 (AP)—Idle for 46 days, steel workers marched peacefully through gates of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company plants here and at South Chicago, Ill., today to resume production at the last of the strike-bound Calumet district mills.

By trains, busses and automobiles they came, reporting at gates marked with large notices that "this plant is open for work on the conditions which existed when work was stopped on May 26."

The signs, bearing the name of J. E. Daily, manager of the Chicago district for Youngstown, added: "We have not made any agreement or contract with any official person or organization."

R. S. Poister, assistant to Mr. Daily, said almost 2500 men were back at the Indiana Harbor, Ind., mill. The normal day force, he said, was 3000.

Patrols of railroad and city police watched the throng.

The reopening was heralded as a victory by rival factions in the steel dispute that at one time affected 73,000 workers in seven states and in which there were 18 fatalities.

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, C. I. O. group which called the strike, characterized resumption of work a victory for its cause, but the Association of Steel Employees, an independent union, and the company disputed this.

Rain dampened any plans for demonstrations, although there were scattered friendly greetings among workmen. Hundreds from other shifts massed at the gates were told to return at their regular hours. Among them were some 50 women employees.

Company officials said 24 hours would be required for preliminary operations and normal production would be attained by Thursday.

Van A. Bittner, C. I. O. chieftain, said his followers "are showing our good faith, and our responsibility as parties to a compact" by returning to work in spite of the company's denial an agreement had been reached.

J. C. Argetsinger, vice-president of sheet and tube, informed Gov. M. Clifford Townsend the company expected the state to furnish protection against violence when the plants reopened but the Governor replied pickets had withdrawn and there was no need for protection.

Governor Townsend said the company voluntarily submitted a satisfactory labor policy to the S. W. O. C. and that it therefore was morally obligated to abide by that policy.

Garment Makers Win Pay Rise In 3-Year Compact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 13—A three-year peace had been made in the garment industry today as 35,000 cloakmakers in more than 1500 shops here went back to work under terms of collective agreements signed yesterday. Parties to the settlement are the employers' associations in the industry and the joint board of cloakmakers' unions, affiliate of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. In addition, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, in whose presence the agreements were signed, was a signatory. He praised the settlement as a "progressive" example of adjusting industrial disputes that might well be followed throughout the country.

As the industry resumed normal operations, workers were assured of wage increases amounting to 10 per cent for piecework and $5 a week for week workers, adding $5,000,000 to the industry's annual pay roll. The present 35-hour week will be superseded by a 32½-hour week on June 1, 1939.

The wage adjustment, it was predicted by Samuel Klein, executive director of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, would be reflected in the market by a 5 per cent price rise.

Mayor LaGuardia was enthusiastic in his commendation of the manner in which terms of the new contract were drawn, avoiding a general strike in the cloak and suit industry on the eve of a $150,000,000 season, one of the busiest in the record of the trade.

"It informs the whole country," the Mayor said, "that in New York City we have an industry which recognizes the rights and interests of workers in the shops. 'Made in New York' should be a hallmark of manufacture under wholesome, pleasant working conditions where the workers receive a decent, living wage."

Robot Radio Alarms Held Highly Efficient at Sea

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—New automatic radio alarms on scores of American ships have been remarkably efficient in picking up distress calls at sea, Charles J. Pannill, president of the Radio Marine Corporation of America, said yesterday.

President Says U. S. Guards Business

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt advised business today that "eternal vigilance" by the Government is the price it must pay for protection "from the sharp, or shady, practices of the unscrupulous."

Mr. Roosevelt spoke at the laying of a cornerstone for the new Federal Trade Commission Building, the apex of a $75,000,000 triangle of new government buildings facing Constitution Avenue.

The Federal Trade Commission was set up more than 20 years ago to battle monopoly and unfair trade practices.

The President said:

Most of the great federal commissions were set up in the belief that "an ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure." The Federal Trade Commission was no exception to that sound legislative intent. Prevention of unfair business practices is generally better than punishment administered after the fact of infringements, costly to the consuming public and to honest competitors.

Great and incaluculable impacts have shaken the economic world in the period since the commission began its work. The most disastrous depression in the history of business has given new and forcible emphasis to the need for just the contribution which the commission has made to our economic life.

Sees Event Justified

All of the fine things achieved in the interest of fair trade practice since the approval by President Wilson in September, 1914 of the original Federal Trade Commission Act justify the event for which we are assembled here today: the laying of the cornerstone of a new home for the commission. The record of accomplishments in the interest of fair competition, in prosperous times and when evil days were upon the land, warrants that this body shall have a habitation adequate to its needs and in keeping with the importance of the tasks which it has accomplished and will continue to perform in the protection of American trade.

The vision of Woodrow Wilson has been vindicated again. When that far-seeing statesman asked the Congress in January, 1914 to create the Federal Trade Commission he saw in the realm of trade and commerce a field in which prevention was indeed better than punishment.

To the Federal Trade Commission, therefore, was given the task of protecting competitive business from further inroads by monopoly and of assuring to the public the fullest possible measure of benefit growing out of the competitive system. When the commission discovered practices which were unfair or which tended toward monopoly, it was to deal with them by injunction rather than by punishment, punishment being reserved for the violator of the injunction.

Helped by Publicity

Undoubtedly, in large measure improvement in business ethics has been helped by the constant play of the light of publicity, growing out of the administration of acts such as the Federal Trade Commission Act.

But the dangers to the country growing out of monopoly and out of unfair methods of competition still exist and still call for action. They make the work of the Federal Trade Commission of vital importance in our economic life. We must not be lulled by any sense of false security. Eternal vigilance is the price of opportunity for honest business. It is the price we must pay if business is to be allowed to remain honest and to carry on under fair competitive conditions, protected from the sharp or shady practices of the unscrupulous.

The erection of this splendid home for the Federal Trade Commission completes the architectural unit facing on Constitution Avenue.

Furthermore, it carries forward the plan of housing eventually in government-owned buildings all of the departments and agencies of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia. During the greater part of its existence the Federal Trade Commission has been housed in temporary lath and plaster construction of the World War years. Many other departments and agencies have been and are housed in rented buildings. The War Department, for example, is scattered over 18 locations, for most of which the Government pays a large annual rental. Dictates of economy and good business sense call for a continuation of the erection of federal buildings in order, over a comparatively short period of years, to save the taxpayers' money.

May this permanent home of the Federal Trade Commission stand for all time as a symbol of the purpose of the Government to insist on a greater application of the Golden Rule to the conduct of corporations and business enterprises in their relationship to the body politic.

Hereford Museum Adds to Mementos Of Hand-Loom Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HEREFORD, Eng.—A cotton dress of printed lilac first worn at the time of the Coronation of Queen Victoria is one of the latest acquisitions of the County Museum at Hereford. It was worn in 1837 by a maid in a Herefordshire family when she was up in London with her employers for the Coronation.

To the department of this Folk Museum which represents the activities of Herefordshire during the last two centuries there have recently been added the complete outfit of a handloom weaver, a hand chaff-cutter, and a little hand-turned mill for making straw hats.

Other gifts, supplemented by excavations made by the local archæological society, prove that prior to the development of Staffordshire pottery there were Herefordshire potteries in several villages. Some time ago a brown ware jug was given to the museum. Its history was vouched for by the donor who said that it was always called a "Whitney jug."

Now a potter's kiln has been excavated in the Herefordshire village of Whitney, and three brown ware jugs of a similar type, found at Leominster when the bed of a stream there was lowered by the local authority, have been sent to the museum.

Rainbow Division Meets In 19th Annual Reunion

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 13 (AP)—Veterans of the U. S. Army's celebrated Rainbow Division came from 25 states and the District of Columbia to open their nineteenth annual reunion here yesterday.

Concluding the reunion Wednesday will be a fireworks display along the Scioto river waterfront to commemorate the division's participation in the Battle of Champagne in France.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Paris Exposition Paintings

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

One of the features of the Paris Exposition of 1937 is the decoration of many of the pavilions, inside and out, by frescoes, murals, panels and canvases executed by contemporary painters.

In this realm of art, the exhibition introduces a new and important fact: the official approval of independent artists. Until recently, Government patronage and protection was extended, almost exclusively, to those artists trained by the Ecole des Beaux Arts and faithful to their training. An official pattern had thus been set up. Its advocates were all the more sure of being right because their disdain of "living" painting insured an easy life for them. Through ignoring systematically the problems of art and the tastes of their contemporaries they lost touch with actualities. But these last few years have witnessed a reversal of this situation, a reversal which, gaining impetus, has just been recognized officially at the exposition.

The Institut and the Ecole des Beaux Arts have lost so much of their prestige that a large part of the orders for decoration went to independent artists, who are indeed far removed from academic methods. It is now the turn of those who for many years were laughed at by those who believed themselves infallible.

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Furthermore, as a great deal of importance has been given at this exhibition to painters and sculptors working on large surfaces, many of them have been enabled to try out their wings in this field. The experiment has proved most interesting, although it must be pointed out that certain failures must not be considered as evidence against their authors, this being the first time that they have had such important work to execute. To leave easel and canvas for mural decoration presupposes a command which can be acquired only by long experience. The problem is not one to be solved by enlarging the size of the composition. Mural decoration demands a different conception, and also a different technique where values change and must be treated in another way.

It is evident that—because of their studies and training—certain painters were better equipped to succeed in such an enterprise than others. André Lhote, for instance, whose preoccupation for plastic construction has always been manifest, even in his smallest canvases, is one whose training was bound to bear fruit. His two large compositions in the halls of the Palace of Discovery constitute a fairly accurate solution of the problem of mural decoration. His values are well controlled, the lines move in a regular and calm rhythm. Even the abundance of detail does not inconvenience him and the strict discipline which rules the composition as a whole is well chosen. The domination of straight and vertical lines is happily varied by the clever play of a few curves which banish monotony. With the dry theme of gasometers, or gas tanks, he succeeds in creating a varied ensemble. Even the color is studied in relation to the object of the painting: it is seemingly a harmony of grays, but made up of different colors and this intentional neutrality is without monotony.

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There are numerous other paintings in this Palace of Discovery. Fernand Léger presents an enormous panel as brightly colored as an industrial graph; and such a conception is at home in this Palace. Another large hall groups four murals by Gromaine almost exclusively executed in those favorite brown and blue harmonies of this painter. His linear transposition of forms, his line so accented as to be hard, without ceasing to be fine, are particularly suited to mural decoration. Elsewhere Lucien Coutaud, who has already had such marked successes in the theater and in designing tapestries, displays his taste, fancy and charm which somehow break the austerity of surrounding exhibits. His success is obvious and pleasing because of his ingenuity, his colors and his designs which bring to mind those very tapestries for the designing of which he has already revealed such talent.

Of a totally different conception is the work of a group of young artists who by their wide and free technique are specially gifted for large pictures although they have escaped from or have given up the constructive systems which developed under the influence of cubism: Christian Caillard, Aujame, Antral, Poncelet.

Instead of inventing a plastic world, they prefer to remain in contact with the real aspects of things and to try and attain grandeur by lyric expression. It was a difficult thing for Christian Caillard to attempt to "symbolise" oil just as it was difficult for Aujame to picture the discovery of subterranean waters. Yet they both did their job well. And their compositions are 10 meters long and are resplendent with life and color. Reds and yellows stand out against the soberer hues. The disproportionate length of the canvases is cut up by a succession of silhouettes which multiply the vertical lines and thus divide the picture into several parts.

Poncelet's murals, of more normal proportions are composed in a more usual manner and adopt the pyramid composition on the following themes: the wheel, fire, the catapult—primitive and valuable discoveries of young humanity—he has executed three notable ensembles.

Opposite him Antral had been commissioned to represent three other great discoveries of man in the beginning: the sail, the lever and the bow. There, too, the compositions are good and harmoniously combine horizontal and vertical lines. The colors themselves, which oppose the greens and blues of the earth and sea to the ochres of the human bodies, harmonize with the blue light of this hall.

From these few examples, it can be seen that painting is not a negligible quantity at the Palace of Discovery. It must be regretted, however, that the decoration has not always placed the pictures in such a way as to make them one with the architecture of the building.

Marc Vaux Photograph — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Gasometers," by André Lhote, in the Hall of Discovery at the Paris Exposition

Iturbi-Amparo, Piano Duetists

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Musical teams from the same family are now increased by the emergence of Amparo and José Iturbi as duo-pianists (to use the current phrase). José Iturbi, who had won fame here as a performer on the piano before he began to conduct for us, has trained his younger and taller sister, Amparo, in the former of his musical arts, and as a brother-and-sister piano team they appeared as soloists on July 7 at the Lewisohn Stadium, where, by the way, Mr. Iturbi, contrary to his habit of recent summers, is not conducting this year. The occasion served Mme. Iturbi as an introduction "in person" to a New York audience.

As for that audience, it gathered true to form. When a special attraction lends its strength to a Stadium program, a crowd may be counted on. Mr. Iturbi, always a magnet here in his capacity of pianist, fortified now by his débutante sister, drew the second largest audience of the summer so far, estimated at slightly over 12,000.

In the first work that served the duo-pianists, Mozart's E flat (and only) concerto for two pianos, it was hard to distinguish between the two pairs of hands, so similar were the players in quality of tone, treatment of the phrase, and general attitude and style. The passages in imitation seemed to flow from the same supple wrists. The delicacy, the shading, the polish, the grace were alike, and so was the quasi-miniature scale. A feature was provided for the concerto by the cadenzas composed for the first movement and the finale by Mr. Iturbi himself, cadenzas that had not been heard in public before. In both Mr. Iturbi has embroidered in sympathetic and ingenious fashion on extracts from Mozart's own thematic material.

At the end of the program the Iturbis were heard again in a new arrangement with orchestra (dedicated to José and Amparo Iturbi) of "Three Spanish Dances" but Manuel Infante, which had been made known to us at the Stadium last summer in their original estate as pieces for only two pianos (played on that occasion with each part doubled). Here the artists displayed more of intensity and color than they had brought to Mozart's music, though the effect continued none the less to be rather cool and cameo-like.

Recalled insistently, the pair played Chabrier's waltz in D major, and then brother José resigned the stage to his sister, who gratified the urgent demands for more with a sonatina by the eighteenth-century Spaniard, Padre Soler, and the C major sonata of the somewhat older Neapolitan composer Domenico Scarlatti, in both of which she showed an excellent appreciation of the archaic manner.

The conductor at this concert was Alexander Smallens, who is no less at home in a symphonic program than in an opera. The overture to Gluck's "Alceste" (a noble antique which is to have its American première at the Metropolitan next season after 170 years of waiting!) fared particularly well under his authoritative guidance. He read the work with a fine feeling for its classic grandeur and impassioned intensity. The other purely orchestral numbers of his choice—all interpreted with understanding and sympathy—were the Bach-Asert Prelude, Chorale, and Fuge; Debussy's "Afternpon of a Faun," and the Menuet and Rigaudon from Ravel's "Tombeau de Couperin."

The previous evening, in its way, also indicated the spirit prevailing in New York with respect to these Stadium Concerts. The program was a straight symphonic affair, without benefit of soloist or other special attraction, though to be sure an unusual element was provided by the fact that Vladimir Golschmann, the first of the season's Stadium conductors, was making his farewell appearance. Such being the facts, the attendance, conservatively viewed, amounted to a mere 2000, or, as the most generous estimate had it, 3500. Yet we hear a good deal about the need of gratifying the public appetite for good music in the natural and unadorned!

Mr. Golschmann's final Stadium program assembled in a way that might seem a bit comical if we were not so inured to Stadium programs Beethoven's Third "Leonore" overture and Seventh Symphony, the prelude to "Lohengrin," and Suite No. 2 from Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe." The departing batonist deserved particular praise for an unusually discreet and well-graduated reading of the "Lohengrin" prelude. Ravel's music also went capitally.

Opera at Glyndebourne

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

As the car sped along the quiet, curly Sussex lanes it became more and more difficult to believe that one was actually going to an opera rehearsal. Ahead was the ever changing panorama of great chalk hills, the famous Downs which for 53 miles divide Sussex into two—the Coast and the Wealden. One recalled the traditions that Julius Caesar had first landed on this coast and that Canute had here rebuked his courtiers and the incoming tide. And one pictured William the Conqueror alighting from his vessel with "several hundred Frenchmen in black chain armour," who stood aghast when he fell forward on the sands. William, however, had a ready wit and averted the unhappy omen by saying, "See, I have taken seisin of the land with both hands." Every inch of Sussex is history-laden.

The Downs came nearer and one thought of the writers who have loved them and felt their magic. Kipling, W. H. Hudson, Richard Jefferies, Gilbert White, and countless others. Here is an unexpected description taken from Harrison Ainsworth, an author perhaps still beloved by English boys: "No breeze so fresh and invigorating as that of the Sussex Downs; no turf so springy to the feet as their soft green-sward. A flight of larks passes us, and a cloud of mingled rooks and starlings wheel overhead. . . . The fairies still haunt this spot, and hold their midnight revels upon it, as yon dark rings testify.

"The common folk hereabout term the good people 'Pharisees' and style these emerald circles 'hagtracks.' Why, we care not to enquire. Enough for us, the fairies are not altogether gone. A smooth soft carpet is here spread out for Oberon and Titania and their attendant elves, to dance upon by moonlight; and there is no lack of mushrooms to form tables for Puck's banquet." The style may take us back to boyhood, but Ainsworth has caught something of the peculiar charm and atmosphere of these hills whose beauty is never "dimmed to us by the mist of familiarity."

Then, unromantically, one's thoughts turned to South Down mutton. In the little village of Glynde there stands a tiny church, formal and Grecian in architecture—a strange sight in these parts—under the shadow of which you will find an epitaph to John Elliman who brought South Down sheep to perfection. Vegetarians will not approve of the inscription, for it sets forth Elliman's work and registers his country's gratitude for his life-long labor. If it be asked what South Down mutton has to do with opera it may be replied that most opera is deader than mutton and far less palatable.

One of the most novel attractions of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera House, cloistered by the Downs, is that in approaching it one gets further and further away from the artificialities of opera and its usual metropolitan surroundings. There could be no lovelier approach. Glyndebourne is just over a mile from its village, Glynde. Sheltered by ancient trees, where the South Downs begin to rise in their barer beauty, one first sees a group of buildings of which the most prominent is an old terraced country mansion. To this a small theater has been cleverly built.

The first impression is one of peace and stillness—an ideal preparation for the listener. Where is the audience? Scattered inconspicuously over the beautiful grounds, lawns and gardens, at the appointed hour it converges leisurely to its seats, every one of which is occupied. The present occasion was a public press rehearsal, but as Mozart's "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" ("Il Seraglio") was played straight through, it was really a performance.

A public rehearsal does not invite criticism and one may only record a few general impressions. The Glyndebourne repertory includes (so far) only the operas of Mozart and the present Festival is the fourth devoted to the Salsburg master. Those accustomed to the big opera houses of London, Paris, Milan, and New York, will find the scale of performance rather disconcerting. The gain of intimacy is at some expense—particularly at that of the orchestra. The quality born of numbers was missing from the strings, for instance.

But ensemble becomes an easier problem as orchestra and singers can hear each other, a thing impossible when singers are "up-stage" in the bigger houses. And it was a pleasure to hear in England a work that had obviously been rehearsed with true Teutonic thoroughness. Fritz Busch is scarcely a great conductor but he knows his job and the same may be said of the producer, Carl Ebert. The weakest feature, as usual, was the stage décor. Commonplace in design and unpleasantly "hot" in color, it was an unhappy compromise between the realistic and the decorative. Do those who design the décor of opera ever go to the Ballet, one wonders?

The cast were a mixed lot: German, Austrian, Greek, English and—Scottish! Irene Eisinger and Herbert Alsen acted well but the singing, as a whole, was by no means first-rate. Mozart's score, however, is as fresh and invigorating as the Sussex Downs themselves. It was written in the spring-time of his genius. As Weber said, although Mozart produced greater works later on, he could never recapture that blithe bridal tone that pervades this ever youthful and endearing work. Not always great music, it never fails to delight.

In London or Paris one would have stepped from the eighteenth century straight into the garish, noisy streets of the twentieth. At Glyndebourne you are met by the stillness of the timeless Downs, and Mozart's melodies pursue you homewards along the narrow Sussex lanes.

Everyone who has enjoyed a unique experience will recall with gratitude the generosity and energy of the man who has made it possible—Mr. John Christie.

Entertainment and Instruction

By Harold Hobson

London

The London theater still pursues its policy of tryin to combine instruction with entertainment. Having, during the last few years, imparted the main facts in the careers of Robert and Elizabeth Browning, Rossetti and Swinburne, Henry VIII and Edward VI, both the Carlyles, all three of the Brontës, and several others, it has now turned its attention to the Continent. At the New may be seen Mr. Jules Eckert Goodman's play about the life of Alexander Dumas, the elder, author of "Monte Cristo" and "The Three Musketeers."

"The Great Romancer" is a good specimen of its kind. Dumas himself, besides being a prolific dramatist, was essentially a theatrical character, flamboyant, rhetorical, magnificent and unconventional in dress, living now in royal splendor, and now in poverty. Mr. Goodman has caught his subject's quality to a nicety, best of all, perhaps, in the excellent scene in which Dumas chooses to fight a duel with swords only because his skill with the pistol is beyond parallel.

This duel is fought with his collaborator, Brun (Mr. Eric Portman), who is the mainspring of the conspiracy that eventually brings Dumas to ruin and disgrace, but not to despair. This conspiracy is the central interest of the play, which is diversified with episodes showing the methods that enabled Dumas to produce his enormous output, that reveal how he could make a collar out of a piece of white paper, and yet at the same time preserve a certain wild Chestertonian dignity as the hero of an incredible romance.

When Dumas is first introduced to the audience he has already passed his zenith; "Monte Cristo" and "The Three Musketeers" are behind him; unrest and dissatisfaction are beginning to manifest themselves among the army of ghost-writers who carry out in detail the hints scattered abroad from his voluminous imagination, and his sun seems definitely headed for the western skies.

It is perhaps a weakness of the piece that Dumas never makes a real effort to fight back at his enemies; it is enough for him if he can hold them up to ridicule and scorn. He can prevent the fine edge of his own temper from being blunted by failure and acrimony, but he cannot show anything of the indomitable courage which enabled Sir Walter Scott, for example, to turn his last years of desperate reverses into a shining triumph. The sun of Dumas sinks, not in a riot of glory, and yet not dully or feebly. It goes below the horizon gaily and boisterously protesting that it is not sinking at all.

The play has brought to the stage an actor who might be hailed as an addition to the histrionic resources of London, were it not that several actors and actresses during recent years have made an impression on their first appearance which subsequent performances have failed to repeat. Mr. Robert Morley may be an exception to this melancholy experience. If so, he is a discovery of the first order, for his richly colored and exuberant presentation of the character of Dumas (made up curiously to resemble Arnold Bennett in profile) is a fine and challenging thing. Miss Vivienne Bennett gives a touching performance as an actress friend of Dumas', and Mr. Charles Lefeaux gets a good deal of quiet pathos out of the barometer-reader who was one of the strange creatures employed by Dumas in the days of his wealth.

Far different from the almost riotous vigor of "The Great Romancer" is Mr. Paul Leslie's "Satyr" at the Shaftesbury. This play is a modern version of the theme of Ibsen's "Ghosts." Mr. · handles his subject with considerable delicacy, and Miss Flora Robson, Mr. A. E. Matthews, and Mr. Marius Goring give effective performances; but neither players nor author succeed in persuading us that the topic which the drama examines is a suitable one for discussion on the stage.

'In the Train' at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

As the closing offering of the 1936-37 season, the Abbey staged "In the Train," originally written by Frank O'Connor as a story and adapted by Hugh Hunt, the Abbey producer. It is a tale of what takes place in four compartments of a train traveling from Dublin to a country destination.

The characters are police, peasant people, all witnesses returning from a Dublin murder trial. These are placed in three similar compartments. In a fourth is seated, alone, the girl who had been acquitted of the charge of killing her elderly husband. From the conversation, we gather that the woman is guilty but the civilian witnesses have perjured themselves to free her because of their still surviving hostility to the law and because of their antipathy to becoming informers. Their indignation that the woman should be returning on the same train with them is eloquent of their attitude toward her crime. The police fraternize with the others.

The scene shifts backward and forward but there is no break in the continuity. By means of an invisible chorus, which, chanting to the rhythm of the whirring wheels, picks up the dialogue of one scene and glides into the opening speeches of the next scene. The action is kept going while lights are dimmed to mark the changes.

The play is irresistible as comment on the ignorance of some of our peasantry and on the manner in which justice may be defeated in Ireland. Notwithstanding the theme, there is a note of tragic pain rather than of cynicism underlying the play.

Throughout the performance, the illusion of a train traveling at high speed, slowing down, stopping at stations and then proceeding, is sufficiently maintained. The acting engaged the services of all the better known Abbey players.

Summer Music in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Not least interesting among artistic phenomena in the United States has been the comparatively recent development of important music-making during the summer months. This development in Chicago and its environs was concerned for many seasons with opera, which—thanks to the enthusiasm of Louis Eckstein—was dispensed at Ravinia Park. When, two years ago, Mr. Eckstein passed on a curtain of silence fell on the stage at Ravinia.

In Chicago, however, summer music, and more particularly the symphonic brand, had received a fillip as the result of the concerts given by the Chicago and the Detroit Symphony Orchestras at the two Century of Progress expositions. That impetus was not permitted to decay. The Chicago Federation of Musicians and the park systems combined to provide work for instrumentalists and entertainment for the people by giving free performances in Grant Park. These are continuing this summer and audiences of 15,000 are taking advantage of programs offered to them by brass bands and such organizations as the Woman's Symphony Orchestra, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Philharmonic Orchestra, etc.

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The sophisticated dwellers in the suburbs on the northern shores of Lake Michigan may have rejoiced that good music was at the disposal of citizens in Chicago, but their own artistic satisfaction was but little stimulated by mere memories of Ravinia's earlier and brilliant opera. It was a happy idea, last season, to obtain Mrs. Eckstein's sanction to re-open the park, not to present opera in it again, but a series of symphony concerts directed by conductors of repute.

The Ravinia Festival, having achieved such success last year, was opened for a second season July 1. On that occasion a special program was presented in honor of Louis Eckstein, and to give it greater importance, some of the "stars" who had given distinction to the former opera performances made a special journey to Ravinia from New York in order to render homage to the memory of their former impresario.

These comprised Miss Lucrezia Bori, Leon Rothier, Armand Tokatyan and the conductor, Gennaro Papi. The last named musician led the Chicago Symphony Orchestra through overtures by Rossini, the intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana" etc. and the vocalists sang arias and duets from Gounod's "Faust," Puccini's "La Bohème" and other pieces of the French and Italian repertory.

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The following evening Sir Ernest Macmillan, conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, made his first appearance in Chicago, with José Iturbi as soloist. Sir Ernest's program made only a moderate concession to people who dote upon a tune. He gave them a waltz by Johann Strauss. The remainder of the concert was formed of meaty stuff—it even included the fifth symphony by Sibelius.

In that work Sir Ernest Macmillan—who conducted without a score—made it evident that he is a director of no little skill and authority, one who knew what he wanted to obtain from his players and how to obtain it. The symphony itself, a composition that is perhaps less ingratiating to a summer garden audience than one of its composer's earlier productions, was played with skill and understanding by the orchestra. The conductor included two Sketches for String Orchestra of his own—pieces effectively and expressively based upon French-Canadian airs. Mr. Iturbi contributed Beethoven's C minor concerto for piano with ineffable beauty of tone and musical feeling.

Sir Ernest's second program offered two British pieces Bax's "Garden of Fand," a sea-picture that Mr. Stock had played in Chicago, and Delius's atmospheric "On Hearing the First Cuckoo in Spring." So far as color and effect were concerned the conductor's highest flight was attained in Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," but he again drew upon two arrangements of his own—settings of two chorale-preludes by Bach—that were well worth the good performance given to them. Mr. Iturbi played with entrancing poetry of style the concerto for piano by Schumann.

California Figure Painters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

With the skillful selection to which he has accustomed us, Mr. Everett C. Maxwell, director of the Foundation of Western Art at 627 South Carondelet Street, has gathered 22 pictures for the institution's fourth annual exhibition by California figure painters, continuing until July 17.

Ejnar Hansen's portrait of Margaret Kidder, the engraver and lithographer, and Spencer Macky's portrait of Miss Burrage, both place high in their field.

In Miss Kidder's presence one is aware of that inner life which is expressed in her engravings and drawings. It brings to her face successive changes of expression which recall, to me at least, the passage of sunlight and cloud shadows across a cool landscape. And it is in this mood Mr. Hansen posed and painted her in a spacious landscape with green foreground, a river and distant mountains, and caught the expression of her thought and feeling in his drawing and modelling of face, figure and setting.

Mr. Macky's portrait is of another sort. Miss Burrage, dressed in discreetly smart black, sits with easy poise, the epitome of San Francisco's social best. With a quiet but unfaltering flow of forms and tones, he has made a portrait which is also a fine painting.

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Otis Oldfield of San Francisco painted a life size standing nude, her back turned to the spectator. With delicate pearly flesh tones he relieves the bulk and weight of a finely drawn figure, one of the best he has shown here. Figures, in Dan Lutz's "Beach Scene" are, as in nature, a bit ridiculous as one of these electrically propelled boardwalk busses trundles them, small talk and all, past the Pacific Ocean, a steely gleaming under a dramatically lowering sky. Few contemporary Americans touch such everyday subjects with his blend of affection and irony.

In his portrait of a little girl, "From an Old Daguerreotype," John Hubbard Rich has done an appealing painting. Seated demurely on a round-backed Victorian chair, the painted likeness succeeds in living quite naturally in this so different age, suggesting, not the superficial "quaintness" of another day—too often stressed in such works—but the continuity of life. The luminous light blue he secured in the dress contributes much to the charm of this small work.

Another small but exceptionally sensitive bit of painting is "Young Girl," by Miss Mabel Alvarez. Grays, subtly charged with warm and cool colors, model the youthful head silhouetted against an open window. Also notable for luminosity are "Roscoe—Handy Man," painted by Richard Munsell against the light framed by a lath-house doorway, and "Maria," a standing young woman whom Hugo Ballin painted with cool stucco walls and light-filled arches of a Spanish-type house for background. Both these pictures, however, stress ingratiating surfaces at the expense of substantial form.

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Nicolai Fechni's unique ability to blend brilliant draughtsmanship with scintillating color is at its best in his picture, "Indian Girl." The rose pink of a little girl's dress, softly glowing because the surrounding cool grays are just right, gives half its charm to Walter Cheever's "Breakfast for One."

The return to High Renaissance severities of form and color, current among fresco painters, sets Fletcher Martin's figure of a California Indian apart from other works in the show. It is a study in tempera for a figure in one of the two large frescoes he is completing in a San Fernando Valley High School. The desire to simplify natural forms as far as possible to cubical shapes, without sacrificing humanity, is evident in "Chef," by O. Uzzell, and some such aim is apparent in the style Douglass Parshall developed for his picture, "Bathers and Rocks," which shows typical figures at play on a California beach.

Others who contribute varied pieces to this exhibit are Arthur Durstan, Merlin Hardy, Kathryn Leighton, Buckley McGurrin, Constance Macky, Jean Mannheim, Benji Okubo, Edouard A. Vysekal and Max Wieczorek, founder and president of the foundation.

A. M.

Seattle Drama Fete

The Sixth Annual Playhouse Drama Festival in Seattle offered "Ethan Frome" by Wharton-Davis, "The Seagull" by Tchekov, and "Autumn Crocus" by C. L. Anthony. A Washington State Theater has been formed by the Repertory Playhouse and the State Board of Education through co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation. Under the direction of Mr. Burton W. James it has completed the first year of the three-year experimental period with 99 performances on tour.

Maurice Evans is to make a tour of the United States next season, starting in October in Boston with "Richard II," and continuing until May when he is to appear in Los Angeles and San Francisco. There he will begin his preparation for his repertory tour, possibly reviving among other classic pieces Shakespeare's "Hamlet" and "Coriolanus."

The Whitney Museum of American Art is sponsoring a new biography of Winslow Homer. Owners of his letters and pictures of any kind and possessors of any sort of biographical material are invited to communicate with the museum secretary, in New York City.

Berg's Opera, 'Lulu,' in Zurich

By Erwin Stein

Zurich

The performance in Zurich of Alban Berg's opera "Lulu," in the unfinished state in which the composer had left it, was designed as an act of homage. This was, however, converted into a triumph, not only for the composer but also for the Zurich Stadttheater and its company. It was a genuine operatic success such as is experienced only once in a decade. The public gave every sign of feeling that it was in contact with a genuine work of art. This was particularly significant as the music which achieved such a success was very modern.

Berg, himself, by his dramatization of the book, made the Lulu-drama possible for the operatic stage. He welded Frank Wederkind's two plays—"Erdgeist" and "Die Büchse der Pandora"—into one and, without discarding a single scene or changing any of the essentials, so shortened the text that only the essence of the drama remained. Through this treatment—more than by that of Wederkind—the individual characters are transformed into types and events become symbols. So the tragedy of the woman, whose seeming destiny it was "to make mischief," is raised to a higher level. Only then was there a framework in which music could express itself.

This dramatic version of the text was in yet another sense of great musical importance. The linking up and extension of the scenes give an indication of the musical form. And, here be it said, Berg has cleverly changed the text to meet the demands of his musical form. Even the scenes follow the musical structure. For instance, the critical encounter between the two chief characters, Lulu and Dr. Schön, in which he endeavors to free himself and she to hold him, is a dramatic and agitated sonata movement with development and recapitulation.

Though the man is represented by the main and the woman by the subsidiary theme, this does not prevent the second theme from gaining its point at the conclusion. Another scene (with a tragic ending) is composed as a breathless accelerando which figures not merely as an effect in performance, but is developed into an independent form. An accelerando that begins slowly and, continuing over 160 bars, gradually quadruples the tempo, is certainly a novelty in musical composition. Agreement between action and music lends intensity to every scene.

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The music itself shows Berg at the height of his musical achievement. It enriches the picture we had already gained of the composer through his many original and important traits and is another confirmation of the fact that twelve-tone-compositions are capable of the greatest variety of expression.

The lyrical passages, parts of which have already been heard in the concert version as "Symphonic Pieces from Lulu," are some of the most beautiful things Berg ever wrote. They belong for the most part to the character of Alwa, the contemplative artist who represents the opposite pole to the impulsive Lulu. Not less effective is the drawing of the other characters. The music surrounds every figure with a special atmosphere, showing up their features and giving weight to their miming and gestures. The comic element, represented by Schigolch and the athlete, is also depicted with incisive humor. Yet the whole is enveloped in sound of a unique character. And in spite of occasional powerful crescendos, the orchestration of "Lulu" shows a preference for the delicate, gracious colors befitting the heroine.

For his work in staging an opera in which only two acts are complete and a third only partly scored, Schmidt-Bloss, director of the Zurich Stadttheater, deserves lasting recognition. The difficulties of the third act were solved by a short discourse held at the end of the second act describing the progress of the action. This was followed by the finished orchestral parts of the third act, an interlude, and the finale of the opera. Here, again, the stage was only vaguely outlined as the piece drew to its shadowy close. Most affecting also was the short scene in which Lulu's friend sings her farewell song.

* * *

Robert Denzler showed himself to be a conductor on the grand scale. One can only appreciate the importance of his achievement by realizing what it means to transpose and shape so complicated a score into actual sound for the first time and without the aid of the composer. He had, it is true, an ensemble of singers at his disposal which would have graced any operatic stage in the world. Vocally, histrionically and in appearance, Nuri Hadzic was an ideal Lulu and, even in the most challenging situations, the embodiment of grace. Also, in dramatic passages she showed great power of vocal expression.

Her partner, Asger Stig, as the brutal, domineering Dr. Schön, was equally good in his singing and acting. Albert Emmerich spoke the prologue and took the part of the athlete with a racy and spontaneous sense of comedy. Peter Baxevanos as Alwa, Maria Bernhard as the Countess Geschwitz, Erika Feichtinger as the gymnast, Paul Feher as the artist and Fritz Honisch as Schigolch gave excellent account of themselves, as did also the singers in the minor roles.

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Mail to Be First 'Passenger' On Trans-Atlantic Planes

News in Aviation

Test flying of the Atlantic Ocean preparatory to opening of regular service scarcely more than 10 years after Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's memorable flight, epitomizes an idea which was born soon after man learned to fly. But before the layman can step up to a window and buy a ticket for an Atlantic flight, a period of months and perhaps a year or more must pass.

Initial phases of the first survey flights are completed with the British Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia at anchor in Long Island Sound near New York City and the Pan-American Clipper III gently riding on the waters of Langston Harbor in Southampton, England. Both of these craft will return to their home bases and make several round trips of the Atlantic possibly test flying some of the alternate Atlantic routes. In the meantime, as other trans-Atlantic flying equipment is finished it will be "shaken down" in test cruises across the ocean.

From the survey trips will come a second phase of experimental mail carrying such as the Germans and French are doing over the south Atlantic between Africa and South America.

Two Flights a Week

When the mail-handling problems are worked out to the satisfaction of the post office departments of the respective countries co-operating in the flights—Ireland, Newfoundland, Canada and the United States—the final phase, establishment of a regular mail and passenger service, will begin, operating at first on a minimum schedule of two flights a week in each direction.

Before the final phase is consummated, however, a host of ground and radio facilities will have been geared into operating routine. An elaborate system of facilities has been set up to provide captains and navigators of the flying boats with the latest meteorological and ship information.

For instance, in the matter of radio facilities, powerful stations have been erected at Botwood, Newfoundland, and Foynes, Irish Free State, capable of working with each other and also with the flying boats during their entire journey. At the same time these stations will serve as direction finders to guide boats on their courses.

Report of Air Conditions

As each navigator or captain goes aboard his craft at Botwood or Foynes preparatory to a trans-oceanic journey, he will carry reports of surface and upper air conditions not only at these two points but also in mid-ocean supplied by steamers crossing the Atlantic. In order to obtain additional meteorological information, a British Air Ministry observer was assigned to a merchant ship on board which he has been taking extensive surface and upper air reports.

These special observer reports plus regular national weather reports of each of the countries involved will be handed to each captain. General weather conditions will be known, as well as latest information on the position of surface ships on the route to be followed. During the flight additional weather data and positions of ships will be relayed to flying boats at intervals.

Considerable radio traffic will occur between planes and ships as well as with the shores necessitating two wireless operators, in the case of the British flying boats. Pan American Airways undoubtedly will have an identical communication setup.

When these facilities have been operated through a period sufficient to meet a host of conditions and when the pilots have ridden through several types and seasons of Atlantic weather, then Atlantic flights will be truly established.

* * *

Pan American Hops

In the meantime, the Pan American flying boats on the Pacific Ocean have been clicking off large mileages that do not need to take a back seat when compared with the 2000-mile Newfoundland-Ireland test flights.

Just this week the trans-Pacific clippers rolled up a long-sought total of 1,000,000 miles of service flying without mishap. This also represented 5,622,124 "passenger miles."

There is Pan American's Hong Kong Clipper for instance, the ship that test flew the California-New Zealand route last spring. In four and one half calendar days this boat flew 7418 miles in 58 hours and 17 minutes flying time over long stretches of the Pacific.

Recently the Hong Kong Clipper made the first round trip ever accomplished in a single flying day between the Philippines and China. On June 16, the Hong Kong Clipper flew 1600 miles to Guam from Manila to pick up mail and passengers from the Hawaii Clipper held at Guam for engine changes. The next day the Hong Kong flew from Guam to Manila and the following day flew to Macao on the Chinese coast, waited 32 minutes, and was back in Manila early in the evening of the same day.

Employing these seven-league-boot tendencies of its clippers, Pan American is planning to cut down travel time between China and South America. On July 15, services are to be speeded up to move passengers and mail from China to Buenos Aires, Arg., in 12 days, and to San Francisco in five days. By surface transportation a China-Argentine journey would require over a month.

* * *

Balloon Winner

Ernest Demuyter, Belgian balloonist, has been declared the winner of the 1937 Gordon balloon race after landing in Latvia over 700 miles away from Brussels, Belgium, the start. He landed but a few miles ahead of A. Janusz, Polish entrant. Five nations, with 12 entrants competed this year. The United States was not an entrant.

This victory was awarded despite attempts of the German Aero Club to have the race annulled due to its charge Czechoslovakian fliers forced German entrants down and out of the race. Czechoslovakia claimed German balloonists had failed to get permission to fly over Czech territory. The incident is regarded as another reprisal in a series of events which have promoted a tense feeling between Germany and Czechoslovakia.

* * *

Private flying enthusiasm keeps on a par with commercial transport flying, figures on pilot licenses just issued by the Bureau of Air Commerce reveal.

According to the bureau there were 16,578 pilots and 7914 licensed aircraft holding active Department of Commerce licenses on July 1, 1937. On July 1, 1936, there were 15,204 pilots and 7403 licensed aircraft.

Breaking the figures into their various categories, the bureau reports 7307 of the current licensees were transport, 622 were limited commercial, 7581 were private, and 808 were amateur. In the women's piloting field, private licenses totaled 305 outnumbering 72 transport licenses, 21 limited commercial and 58 amateur certificates.

A. D. H.

Freighter Rescued 750 From Volcano As Ashes Covered New Guinea Town

HONOLULU, July 13 (AP)—The American freighter Golden Bear lost one crew member but rescued 750 persons when two great volcanic eruptions destroyed the town of Rabaul, New Britain, New Guinea, May 29.

Capt. E. M. Olsen of the Golden Bear described the rescue upon arrival July 11 of the Matson Line freighter. Risking envelopment of his ship in the lava flow, he said his men made their way ashore to lead 750 persons, mostly women and children, out of the city.

Victor A. Costner, the Golden Bear's radio man, disappeared, Captain Olsen said, as crew members groped their way ashore in pitch darkness, through downpours of volcanic ashes and pumice. Captain Olsen expressed belief Costner walked off the wharf in the darkness. Rabaul's harbor had a deep scum of ashes and pumice on its surface.

Using its two lifeboats and a work boat, the Golden Bear took refugees to Kokopo, 15 miles distant. Caked with six to 12 inches of pumice and lava, the Golden Bear moved out of the harbor next day.

"We narrowly escaped being enveloped by the flow from the volcano," said Captain Olsen. "A column of steam and black lava shot up from Mount Tavurvur, an old crater on the opposite side of the harbor from Volcano Island. Rabaul received the full force of this downpour of ashes and pumice. These volcanoes," he said, "continued erupting for two days.

"It was an awesome sight—two streams of smoke and black lava in the daytime, shooting up and joining about 4000 feet in the air to form an enormous arch above the harbor entrance. At night the eruption appeared like an immense display of fireworks."

When the Golden Bear returned to Rabaul June 12, Captain Olsen said, Volcano Island towered 850 feet, where previously it had stood only a few feet out of water.

"The harbor surface was covered with a layer of floating lava," he said. "No water could be seen."

"Before the eruption Rabaul was a beautiful garden. Everything was covered with gray pumice and ashes. Roads were blocked, littered with fallen trees and limbs." Captain Olsen said most of the inhabitants opposed reoccupying Rabaul.

Peru's Ambassador Welcomed in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An amicable exchange stressing the close alliance between Mexico and Peru took place when Rafael Belaunde presented his credentials to President Cardenas recently. Señor Belaunde is the first Peruvian ambassador to Mexico, his country formerly having maintained only a minister here.

Both President Cardenas and Señor Belaunde spoke of the joint problem of the two nations in emancipating their Indian populations and traced the parallel efforts of the two countries in fighting for independence from Spain.

Each country, said President Cardenas, should solve border difficulties and unite in advancing the continental friendships which are so important to the American nations. He urged that they both work to establish "a popular conscience" directly responsible to society and government, which will function for the betterment of the masses.

Model Airplane Trophies Awarded

DETROIT, July 13 (AP)—With a flight of one hour and 10 minutes a gasoline-powered model airplane won for Maxwell B. Bassett, of Philadelphia, the Stout trophy in the 10th annual National Championship Model Airplane Meet here yesterday.

Mr. Bassett's plane, taking off from the Wayne County Airport, climbed to an altitude estimated at 6000 feet. It flew over the Detroit River and circled to glide to the surface of the water.

In addition to the Stout trophy, Mr. Bassett also won the Gar Wood trophy with a flight of 70 minutes and 2 seconds in the open classification for gasoline-powered models.

James Cahill, Indianapolis, returned the Moffett international trophy to America with a 15 minute, 45.1 second flight. The event was won last year by Vernon B. Gray of New Zealand.

William Phillips, Belmont, Mass., Charles Thomas, Buffalo, N. Y., Vernon Krehbiel, Williamsville, N. Y., were the prize winners in the under 21 class.

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The Home Forum

My Nursemaid

LENA was twelve years old when Mother hired her as my nursemaid. She was to push my brown wicker carriage and run errands for Lizzie, the cook.

She arrived, one summer morning, at the kitchen door, and gave a faint little knock. Mother, who had been waiting for her, saw a lanky little girl with brown braids and a clean, much mended cotton dress. She led her through the big kitchen, up the back stairs to the room where I lay sleeping in my crib. Lena looked at me, and her maternal heart was full. She would have a real live doll to play with, as well as her pay to take home once a week.

Lena did everything precisely. She took half an hour to iron my dresses, but every tuck was in place. Mother began to teach her to cook, and when, quite soon, our cook married a carter and went to live across the river, Lena brought her cardboard suitcase and established herself in the little room over the grape-arbour. It was really a charming little room; for, in the autumn, the breeze carried up to her the sweetness of bruised fruit and, when she pulled the cord of the blind at night, it was often to hide a moon rising from behind the red barn and tinting the smooth grape leaves silver.

* * *

LENA'S BIG, RATHER knuckly hands pulled the cord on the blind; then she settled down in a red-painted rocker to do her inimitable crochetwork: dainty little clover leaves, gay cartwheels, all composed of the minutest of stitches. One might have imagined my doll's tiny fingers manipulating an invisible crochet-hook; but no, there was Lena, with her green silk work-bag hanging from the back of the chair. The chain of crocheted clovers grew longer and longer, until it would triumphantly edge my best white petticoat.

Lena spoiled me. When Lou, my doll, needed a new pink sweater, Lena would beg a ball of wool from my grandmother's work-basket and sit up late to knit it for me. Next morning, I would find a tiny sweater, pressed and strung with ribbon, at my place at the breakfast-table. Lena never admitted her part in this, but she would hover near the kitchen door to hear my excited squeals.

Not only did she clothe my bisque and china family, but she strung on many a loose arm or leg and glued disreputable wigs in place. There was always a bottle of glue on the whatnot that hung in the corner of her bedroom; a bottle of glue, a tintype of her mother, and a card with pink roses on and silvery stuff sprinkled to form the words, "Happy Birthday" that Mother had given her the day she became fourteen.

* * *

HAVING NO BROTHERS and sisters, I told Lena the wonderful tales I made up about the brownies that lived in the sand-pile, and the adventures of Lou, my doll. Lena, rocking in the red chair, would listen or make a good pretense at it, until it was time to shoo me off to bed. Then she would return to her own little room to await the late mysterious hours when grown-ups retired.

Lena's bed was a veritable spool bed, covered with a patchwork quilt. On rainy afternoons I would sit there, looking at the patches. They were all shapes; triangles, squares, and even a crescent or two, with coloured faggoting sprawling between them. One of the patches was a pretty chintz of a peacock and a little boy, in blue and green; only, by some mischance, the little boy's feet had been cut off and were to be found in a tiny triangle in another part of the quilt. A white square with lavender dots had been part of Mother's party-dress when she was a little girl; and, if there were no story about many of the pieces, Lena and I could easily supply the lack.

* * *

ABOVE LENA'S BED was a large framed print of a little girl with long yellow hair, sitting at the edge of a pond. The child had picked one of the water lilies that floated at her feet, and was tucking it behind her ear. I admired the picture, and so had Mother. She had loved it dearly as a child, but Grandmother had wanted to discard it; so the compromise of putting it in Lena's room was reached. Often, I suspect, when Mother looked in at Lena's door as she passed, ostensibly to see if the screen needed mending, or if Lena were out of soap, it was really that she wanted to look at her water-lily girl.

Although we had electric lights, the old brass gas jets still protruded from the walls; and one of these Lena found handy for displaying her best hat. It hung proudly, daisies and cherries and all, right over her dresser, while I longed with a mighty longing for such a hat.

* * *

LENA WORE HER wonderful hat to church, on Sunday evenings, and downtown of a summer afternoon when she took me by the hand to call on her sister Ada, who worked in the ice-cream "parlour." Ada was a big-boned girl with her hair done up, and she stood behind the counter pouring coloured syrups over the fancy sundaes. I, being her sister's charge, was entitled to an extra scoop of ice-cream and sometimes a macaroon, warm from the oven, to nibble while I stood waiting for Lena.

Often the red-headed young man who worked in the store would glance up from the ice he was chopping and make a teasing comment on Lena's hat. And, each time, Lena confided to me afterward that never, under any circumstance, would she speak to him again. Yet, not only did she speak to him, but he was to persuade her, a few years later, into the awesome state of matrimony. At their wedding, I wore a beautiful blue sash and new kid gloves; I was made almost as much of as the bride herself, but I remember it as the saddest day of my childhood.

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ENTRÉE DE VILLAGE: *A Painting by Camille Pissarro, in the Louvre, Paris*

A CERTIFICATE, recently brought to light, fixes the date of the birth of Camille Pissarro. It states that "Jacob Pizarro . . . was born at St. Thomas of the Virgin Islands of the United States of America (which were at that time the Danish Antilles) on the 10th of July 1830." Later he adopted the spelling of his name with two s's instead of a z, and he changed his first name to Camille.

As a boy, Pissarro was sent to school in Paris. Later he returned to St. Thomas to become a dealer in iron, as was his father. This work, naturally, did not please him and at the age of twenty-five he made his escape to Paris, determined to become an artist. The kind-hearted Corot consented to take him as a pupil.

Pissarro soon began to experiment with a group of young artists, and with them to develop other theories of painting. They had had enough of the somber colors of their contemporaries and were eager for vivid hues—bright yellows and brilliant blues, reds and greens. They were on the way to Impressionism, which at that time had no name. A critic, at one of the exhibitions of this group, selected a picture entitled "Impression," which seemed to him typical of their theories. The article that he wrote in condemnation of their methods of painting was headed "The Exhibition of the Impressionists." Ever since then, the name has been given to this group of painters and to those who have followed in their footsteps.

Pissarro understood that painting is learned by experience and that the sensibility of an artist cannot be acquired in studios. He unceasingly questioned, not only his way of expressing himself in his paintings, but also his inspirations. He never wished to be limited by mere definitions, but was always spontaneous, eager to seek new outlooks.

Cézanne used to say that Pissarro was fortunate to have been born in the Antilles and to have learned there, without a master, how to draw.

"Entrée de Village," which is in one of the private collections inherited by the Louvre, shows in its simplicity of construction and execution the influence of his teacher, Jean Baptiste Corot.

Learning Obedience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PARENTS and educators know the value of forming habits which lead to constructive helpfulness and spiritual development. Is it not the living, praying, watching, working, and thinking for the welfare of others which enables us to accomplish much that is worth while?

Continued practice of obedience to the teachings of Christian Science is effective in the demonstration of God's power and presence. There must first be a willingness to listen for the voice of Truth, in order that we may be guided aright. Such guidance will always lead thought away from selfish carelessness, from degrading associations and base conduct, to habitual thoughtfulness, pure purposes, fine actions. And obedience to the "still small voice" (I Kings 19:12) in daily practice is essential. This is the way leading to much success and genuine happiness, in accordance with the Scriptural promise (Isaiah 1:19), "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land."

Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 11), "Prayer cannot change the unalterable Truth, nor can prayer alone give us an understanding of Truth; but prayer, coupled with a fervent habitual desire to know and do the will of God, will bring us into all Truth." This right desire leads the student of Christian Science to the quiet, diligent daily study of the above textbook, in conjunction with the Bible. In this way he learns that God's will is good; and doing God's will is being willing to be and do good, not for some expected material benefit, but because God, divine Principle, whom we love to obey, is good.

Doing good keeps us continually employed, and this may be expressed in countless ways. To the new employee, starting work amid strange surroundings, we may extend a friendly helping hand. We can strive to bring joy, peace, harmony, and willing service into our home, school, or business. On the field of sports we can master fear, rivalry, uncharitableness, and show forth moral courage, co-operation, appreciation. As we learn hour by hour to apply the rule of Love, we are practicing Christianity, we are showing forth the qualities of the real man. In this way we are being prepared to do the great and good work which Christ Jesus commanded us to do, namely, "heal the sick" (Matt. 10:8). We can do this healing work as we grow in grace, and understand through Christian Science that God is All, that He is all-loving, all-powerful. Thus we realize that there is no power to create sickness, no presence to do harm, and that the material senses, with their apparent evidence that man is material, sick, and sinful are false since man is ever the spiritual reflection of God.

Let us understand clearly that man, God's own likeness, does not need to acquire the habit of loving, honoring, obeying, and reflecting God. The reflection of Spirit cannot be other than spiritual, immortal, perfect, harmonious, gracious, loving, and free. But mortals—material, ill-natured, fearful, weak, or wicked—are not His reflection; they are not the likeness of God. The unlikeness of God is not man, and it is destroyed by Christ, Truth, as we put on the divine nature. This is done through constant prayer, through our efforts to be good and true, honest and loyal, just and generous, thinking and acting always with divine Love as our guiding, animating Principle.

Have we useful talents? God is the source of all true ability. We inherit from our heavenly Father the grand capacity for unselfish loving. Let us practice it constantly. In this way we are following the example of Christ Jesus, whose life purpose was expressed in the prayer (John 17:1), "Father, . . . glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee." That which glorifies our living is pure-hearted, fervent love for God and all mankind. As we let this love find expression in our thinking and living, we are enriched thereby. Instead of asking God, Spirit, for material things, which He does not know or possess, we can strive to cultivate trustworthiness, industry, patience, teachableness, honesty, unselfed love, alertness to duty towards God and man. Giving expression to these qualities enables us to build our prosperity and progress, health and happiness, upon an enduring spiritual foundation.

In Science and Health (p. 261) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Apprendre l'Obéissance

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES parents et les maîtres savent comme il importe de former des habitudes encourageant l'entraide et le développement spirituel. Vivre, prier, veiller, travailler et penser pour le bien d'autrui, n'est-ce pas le moyen d'accomplir de nobles choses?

Pour démontrer le pouvoir et la présence de Dieu, l'obéissance continue aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne est un puissant facteur. Il faut tout d'abord être prêt à écouter la voix de la Vérité, pour être conduit dans le bon chemin. Ces directions mènent toujours la pensée loin de l'insouciance égoïste, des contacts dégradants ou de la bassesse; elles tendent aux égards pour le prochain, aux purs objectifs, aux nobles actions. Dans les détails de la vie journalière, obéir au "son doux et subtil" (I Rois 19:12) représente une chose essentielle. Ce chemin conduit au succès et au bonheur véritable, selon la promesse des Ecritures (Esaïe 1:19): "Si vous obéissez de bon cœur, vous mangerez les meilleurs produits du pays."

Mary Baker Eddy déclare à la page 11 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La prière ne saurait changer l'inaltérable Vérité, et la prière seule ne peut non plus nous donner la connaissance de la Vérité; mais la prière, unie à un désir fervent et habituel de connaître et de faire la volonté de Dieu, nous guidera dans toute la Vérité." Ce bon désir incite le Scientiste à étudier chaque jour avec une tranquille assiduité le livre de texte en question, ainsi que la Bible. De cette manière il apprend que la volonté de Dieu est bonne; faire la volonté de Dieu, c'est vouloir être bon et faire le bien, non parce qu'on s'attend à un profit matériel, mais parce que Dieu, le divin Principe, est bon, et que nous aimons Lui obéir.

Faire le bien nous occupe continuellement, et cette activité peut se traduire d'une foule de manières. Au nouvel employé qui commence son travail dans un milieu où tout lui est étranger, nous pouvons rendre quelque service dicté par la bienveillance. Au foyer, à l'école, au bureau, nous pouvons faire des efforts pour apporter la joie, la paix, l'harmonie et l'entraide. S'il s'agit de sports, nous chercherons à maîtriser la crainte, les rivalités, le manque de charité; nous exprimerons le courage moral, la coopération, l'appréciation sincère. Appliquant d'heure en heure la règle de l'Amour, nous pratiquons le christianisme et nous manifestons les qualités de l'homme réel. Apprendre ces choses nous prépare à faire la grande et bonne œuvre que le Christ Jésus nous enjoignit, c'est-à-dire la guérison des malades (voir Matthieu 10:8). Pour faire ces œuvres de guérison, il nous faut croître en grâce et comprendre par la Science Chrétienne que Dieu est Tout, qu'en Lui réside tout amour, toute puissance. Nous voyons alors qu'il n'existe aucun pouvoir susceptible de créer la maladie, aucune présence nuisible; nous percevons la fausseté des sens matériels qui témoignent d'un homme matériel, malade et pécheur, tandis que l'homme est à jamais la réflexion spirituelle de Dieu.

Il nous faut bien saisir le fait suivant: l'homme, la ressemblance de Dieu, n'a point à acquérir l'habitude d'aimer, d'honorer, de refléter Dieu et de Lui obéir. Le reflet de l'Esprit ne saurait être autre que spirituel, immortel, parfait, harmonieux, gracieux, aimant et libre. Mais les mortels—matériels, acariâtres, craintifs, faibles ou pervers—ne sont pas la réflexion divine; ils ne constituent point la ressemblance de Dieu. La dissemblance de Dieu n'est pas l'homme; elle est détruite par le Christ, la Vérité, quand nous revêtons la nature divine. Nous en arrivons là si nous prions sans cesse, si nous faisons des efforts pour être bons et véridiques, honnêtes et loyaux, justes et généreux; si dans nos pensées ou nos actes, l'Amour divin reste toujours le Principe qui nous guide et nous anime.

Avons-nous des talents utiles? Dieu est la source de toutes les capacités véritables. C'est de notre Père céleste que nous héritons la noble aptitude à aimer sans égoïsme. Pratiquons-la constamment. Nous suivrons ainsi l'exemple du Christ Jésus, dont le grand mobile s'exprima dans cette prière (Jean 17:1): "Père,... glorifie ton Fils, afin que ton Fils te glorifie." Ce qui glorifie notre existence, c'est un pur et fervent amour envers Dieu et le genre humain. Lorsque cet amour s'exprime dans nos pensées et notre vie, il nous enrichit. Au lieu de demander à Dieu, à l'Esprit, des choses matérielles qu'Il ne saurait connaître ou posséder, nous pouvons faire des efforts pour cultiver la fidélité, l'assiduité, la patience, la docilité, la sincérité, l'amour désintéressé, la vigilance quant à notre devoir envers Dieu et l'homme. Si nous exprimons ces qualités, nous pouvons construire notre prospérité, nos progrès, notre santé et notre bonheur sur des fondements spirituels durables.

Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 261), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Of Regional Writers

I HAVE lately been re-reading Trollope, not the "great" Trollope of the Barsetshire stories,—the lesser, but still considerable author of the "Phineas Finn" novels of political life. And, in the first of these volumes, I felt a quite perceptible excitement on reading that the young Irishman, Finn, was going to contest a Parliamentary seat at Loughton, and that the old Duke of Omnium had his home at Matching. For I live only three miles away from Loughton, and Matching Green is just around the corner. But a disappointment was in store; for my Matching and Loughton are not those of Anthony Trollope.

It is a great point in a writer's favor, if the reader knows the part of the country about which he is talking. For then the novel gives a double pleasure. There is all the interest and thrill of the story, which would be obtained in any case; but, in addition, old memories are evoked, old joys and excitements re-lived, which belong to the reader alone. So that, side by side with the actual tale that the author is telling, there is enacted all over again the reader's own personal drama.

So much is this the case that authors who seem unreadable, when first taken up, become full of life and vigor when one has visited the countryside in which their plots are placed. "Lorna Doone" is almost one of the English classics, and is generally thought considerably the best book that R. D. Blackmore ever wrote. Yet it is a tale that I have never been able to endure. In this it is in good company, for I have never managed to get away with "Paradise Lost" or "The Pilgrim's Progress" in their entirety. Yet it is in worse case than either of these. I do, at any rate, realize that some isolated passages in Milton's epic are magnificent; and the description of Mr. Valiant-for-truth passing through the river makes the blood tingle. But no part of this, the greatest of Blackmore's books, has ever given me pleasure.

However, in the not distant past I have spent several days in Blackmore's country, which is round about Exmoor. I have driven down the deep valley of the Exe, mounted the tremendous, sliding bend of Porlock Hill, and been over the dark, highland road that cuts across Dartmoor by way of Princetown and Two Bridges. I do not say that this has fitted me to enjoy "Lorna Doone." That is a decisive experiment which, hitherto, I have hesitated to make; but when, the other day, I took up one of Blackmore's distinctly lesser books, "Perlycross," dealing with the borders of Somerset and Devonshire, I found it full of entertainment, with every other sentence a model of concise and effective wit.

There are, of course, some authors so dull that no amount of acquaintance with their *terrain* makes them readable. An enthusiasm for the West Highlands of Scotland which almost passes the bounds of reason, combined with dogged determination, has not sufficed to get me to the end of William Black's "White Wings." Perhaps, also, the greatest writers gain least from their readers' actual knowledge of the scenery amongst which their characters move. I enjoy and admire Thomas Hardy; but I do not admire or enjoy him any more than I did before I saw Dorset. This may be because a writer of powerful individuality stamps his own private interpretation on a landscape; and this interpretation may differ profoundly from the reader's. Hardy's Dorset is a chancy, tragic place; but, whenever I have passed through it, the sun has been broadly shining on a land of rich pastures and smiling woods and fields.

H. H.

Quarterboards on Cape Cod

FIRST and last, scattered through the Cape villages, are a good many trophies, some useful, some merely ornamental, that have been washed ashore or taken from wrecks, but you may spend years on the old peninsula and never see them; not because they are hidden—many of them are in plain sight—but because they are not for sale; nor do their owners enjoy answering unenlightened questions about them. Take quarterboards, for example. An exciting book could be written about quarterboards on Cape Cod, and let us hope that some day someone will write it; but thousands of summer visitors come and go without so much as knowing what a quarterboard is, to say nothing of having seen one.

Cape men have been saving quarterboards for at least a hundred years, and probably for long before that. Thoreau's inland eye was taken by one in Truro, the first he had ever seen, and his feeling in regard to it was exactly right:

> Frequently [he writes] . . . some fair weather finery, ripped off a vessel by a storm near the coast, was nailed up against an outhouse. I saw fastened to a shed near the lighthouse a long, new sign with the words 'ANGLO SAXON' on it in large gilt letters, as if it were a useless part which the ship could afford to lose. . . . It interested me somewhat as it it had been part of the *Argo*, clipped off in passing through the Symplegades.

Of course Thoreau should not have called a quarterboard a 'sign,' but everybody does until he learns better, even Sinclair Lewis, whose ready fancy has made a quarterboard on a Cape Cod barn a pivotal point for a short story. Carol Wight, too, has made one the starting-point of a fine poem:

> There's a quarterboard in a Cape Cod barn,
> But the *Crimson Rambler's* fame
> Is dim, and few can spin the yarn
> Or fathom the vessel's name.

So writes the poet of Chatham, and he tells the truth; yet a yarn is attached to every such relic on Cape Cod, though it may not be so thrilling a one as that which Doctor Wight tells about the notorious *Crimson Rambler* and her sanctimonious slaver-captain. In many cases, however, the story is not known, and in others it has been forgotten or with the passing years has grown too dim to be retold.

The *Martha A. Berry* is a case in point, an old hooker of some sort whose name, carved wide and plain on her quarterboard, is nailed over the door of Charles H. Kendrick's shed in Chatham. But Kendrick, though approaching his allotted three score years and ten, is antedated by the *Martha A. Berry* and knows nothing about her. The board was there when he bought the place, and how long before that nobody knows. The other quarterboard of this phantom vessel is in South Chatham, in the possession of Fred Loveland, who is no better off than Kendrick when it comes to information about it or the vessel whose name it bears. But Kendrick, with a feeling for the aged souvenir, keeps it freshly painted, perhaps against the day when its story shall be told.—HENRY C. KITTREDGE, in "Mooncussers of Cape Cod." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Port

How many sailors on their perilous way
From some far distant country have looked down
From their tall masts upon this sleepy town,
And anchored securely in this little bay.
Shouting, or having through custom naught to say,
All have leaned forward, sinewy and brown,
And staring, felt a sudden, sharp renown
Beat back upon them for their adventurous day.

The lamps are lit no more at fall of light
In seaward windows; only the children rush
From tardy play, as always, to the hush
Of indoors and their mothers,—but whisper at night
Of torn grey sails that floated slowly by
The harbor mouth, of a half-heard helmsman's cry.

MILLICENT LAUBENHEIMER

Height

No fire could burn more beautifully
Than this that flames today,
Where poppy blooms raise crimson sparks
On green stalks ashed with gray.

And seas were never lovelier
Than slopes where breezes stray,
And grasses dip and mount like waves
White-tipped with daisy spray.

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months ... $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1937

Fin Com Quizzes Fitzgerald on Fund; Roosevelt-Hurley Conference is Set

Boston Today

Fitzgerald Quizzed About White Fund

In the nine months, from January to September, 1936, in which he served as a member of the board of trustees of the George Robert White Fund, John I. Fitzgerald, president of Boston City Council, "had no inkling" until the latter date that large amounts were being spent for repairs to property and charged to the fund, he said today.

Mr. Fitzgerald, candidate for Mayor of Boston, so testified today at the Boston Finance Commission's investigation into Codman Hill Construction Company contracts with the White fund. He added, "If we (the trustees) had had an inkling this was going on, we would have made the facts available."

Mayor Surprised

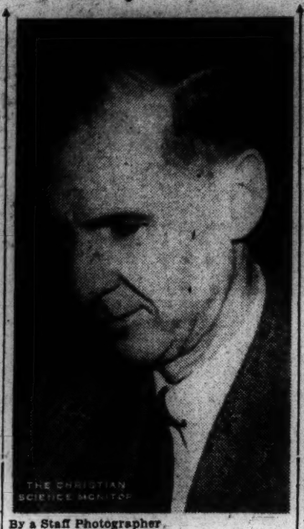
In an interlude in which he was questioned by Joseph A. Scolponetti, a member of the Finance Commission, who asked about Mayor Mansfield's attitude when he learned that large contracts had been given to the Codman Hill company, Mr. Fitzgerald replied, "He was a little surprised."

Then the witness added, "He thought that if the White Fund was not given a raw deal, and that if the Codman Hill company had given dollar for dollar there was no harm in it."

Speaking of a meeting of the trustees soon after the Finance Commission investigation began, the witness said the Mayor asked the fund real estate manager, Roswell G. Hall, if he had ever asked him to give any contracts to William J. Driscoll, president of the Codman Hill company, and Mr. Hall replied the Mayor had not.

The September disclosure, Mr.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)



By a Staff Photographer

John I. Fitzgerald
President of City Council

Building Tops Figures for 1936

The building trades of Greater Boston were 50 per cent busier during the first six months of this year than in the opening half of 1936, the State Department of Labor and Industries reported today.

Although running into the customary summer slump in building during June, the department found building permits applied for in the six-months period ending June 30, this year, reached a dollars and cents equivalent of $33,522,740 as compared with last year's figure of $22,423,459.

Residential building was particularly active with a 49.4 per cent improvement over the previous year's first half. Comparative figures in home building were $11,869,512, against $7,492,240.

In June this year, there was a 20.3 per cent drop in building applications as compared with the peak month of May, although the June figure was 22.4 per cent better than the corresponding spring month of the previous year. This year's month of roses poured $4,298,172 into the pockets of building tradesmen against $3,851,017 for June, 1936.

As has been the case throughout the mild building boom of the last several months, frameworks of new dwellings have been most noticeable along stretches of Worcester Turnpike between Boston and Framingham. Brookline stole the June building lead from the traditional leader, Newton, with a total of 19 building applications for an expenditure of $277,500. But Newton was close behind with 23 buildings to cost $205,190.

In the number of buildings to be erected, Boston led with 26, although Brookline, Newton, Wellesley and Milton were ahead of Boston's $123,500 in the total of expenditures called for. Wellesley stood third with $137,500 and Milton fourth with $126,800.

Boston Second In Philanthropy

Boston took second place among major cities in the United States in the amount of its publicly announced gifts for philanthropic purposes during the first six months of 1937, according to a survey completed by the John Price Jones Corporation of New York City. Its figure was $6,356,647—which was only exceeded by New York City with $24,812,767. Philadelphia was third with $5,562,891.

Total gifts and bequests of this character in the six large cities surveyed, increased more than 100 per cent over figures for the same period last year.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday, probably followed by local showers Wednesday night; moderate northeast winds, shifting to east or southeast.

New England: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday, probably followed by showers Wednesday night; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast winds and partly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	66	Minneapolis	76	92
Bermuda			New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	72	88	New York	66	86
Denver	56	74	Norfolk	64	76
Reiena	58	78	Philadelphia	76	90
Jacksonville	78	86	St. Louis	72	70
Los Angeles	60	72	San Francisco	56	62
Miami	80	86	Washington	72	90

A-7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 13
B-Maximum, July 12

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:17 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 4:37 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:31 p. m.

Nantucket Sound Lightship Struck

The Handkerchief Lightship, marking Handkerchief Shoal at the easterly entrance to Nantucket Sound, was struck at 4:45 a. m. yesterday morning by the Calmar Line freighter Portmar, in heavy fog, it was revealed this afternoon by lighthouse service officials.

The lightship was so badly damaged, with its bow splintered and its engines disabled, that it will be towed to Boston tomorrow for repairs. Until a relief ship can be sent to the shoal a gas light and whistle buoy is being placed in position there.

The Portmar, which radioed news of the collision at once to the lighthouse service, was not badly damaged and continued on her way from Boston to Philadelphia, after standing by for several hours.

William J. Collins, of Riverside, R. I., first mate on the lightship, was in command at the time of the collision, as Capt. Lyman J. Clark of Falmouth, Mass., was on shore leave.

This was the second lightship collision in a fortnight, the Vineyard Sound lightship having been struck—but not seriously damaged—by the Eastern Steamship Lines' Acadia a few days ago.

Narrow Gauge Asks For Reorganization

A petition for reorganization under Section 77B of the Federal bankruptcy laws was filed in United States District Court at Boston today by the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad Company, operators of the Narrow Gauge railroad.

The company declared that it is unable to meet its debts as they mature and that it wishes to reorganize. Its assets and liabilities are given, in a balance sheet, as $4,532,277, as of last May 31.

The action of the 60-year-old narrow gauge railroad line came as a surprise to the general public, although the line had hinted at financial difficulties in May, 1936, when it asked the State Department of Public Utilities to extend the maturity date on $1,000,000 worth of mortgage bonds, due Jan. 15, 1938.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made to link the railroad, which was electrified in 1928, to the Boston Elevated system, to have it purchased by the Elevated or bought out by the Metropolitan District Commission. It is used by thousands of commuters.

Customs Boosted By 'Frozen' Wool

Nearly 1,000,000 pounds of imported wools, "frozen" in bonded warehouses by the 23-day strike of wool handlers, was released by settlement of the strike and the bulk of it was withdrawn from warehouses after Friday noon of last week when the settlement was reached, it was disclosed today by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, analyzing commerce of the Boston port for last week.

Small withdrawals were made before settlement of the strike, for wool dealers arranged to move some wool by railroad cars, despite efforts of strikers to enforce an embargo.

Withdrawal of the wool—and subsequent payment of the duty—brought customs collections to a point $81,044 higher than for the similar week a year ago. Collections were $608,491 for the week.

Receipts of wool from other countries, for the week, were down to 232,715 pounds against 709,817 pounds for the same week a year ago but all imports combined were nearly twice as heavy, measured by appraised value, reaching $4,388,416 for the week, Mr. Maynard declared.

The commerce picture, statistically, for the week:

Port of Boston	Week Ending July 10, 1937	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$4,388,416	$2,247,750
Imports for warehouse	436,490	448,663
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	523,820	427,234
Duties Collected	608,491	527,447
Wool imports (lbs.)	232,715	709,817
	Fiscal Year July 1 to July 10	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	970,512	933,803
Duties Collected	$901,880	$843,561

Boston Today

James Roosevelt To See Hurley

While political circles were speculating as to whether James Roosevelt, eldest son and secretary to the President, plans to run next year for Governor to succeed Charles F. Hurley, Mr. Hurley announced today he will confer with Mr. Roosevelt here next Thursday.

The conference will precede by one day Mr. Roosevelt's scheduled meeting here with 229 Bay State editors, publishers, and federal and state officials regarding plans to absorb 35,000 former WPA workers into private industry.

"I talked with James Roosevelt by long-distance telephone," the Governor said, "and have arranged to meet him on Thursday either during the day or for dinner." Mr. Hurley sidestepped questions as to the purpose of the proposed conference.

He acknowledged that he and the President's son had discussed by telephone the current WPA lay-offs in this State and what should be done about them, but said he had not yet received a written invitation to the editors' conference on Friday at the Parker House.

In circles where Mr. Roosevelt's political activities were discussed today, the possibility was advanced that he might run for Lieutenant-Governor in 1938, instead of for Governor. There was also speculation as to whether he would support his friend, former Gov. James M. Curley in the Mayoralty race this year in order to obtain Mr. Curley's support for the governorship or lieutenant-governorship next year.

Overpass Repair Bid Is Approved

Repair work on the collapsed section of the Jamaicaway overpass will start within a few days as the result of the State Public Works Commission's approval yesterday of the low bid of $91,184 submitted by M. Matz, Inc., of Jamaica Plain.

One of the approaches collapsed last September just before Gov. James M. Curley was to dedicate the completed structure. Only concurrent approval by the divisional engineer of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads and Governor Hurley and the Executive Council are necessary before work may start. This approval is expected immediately.

Mayor Approves Five-Day Week

City employees, with the recent hot spell fresh in thought, were pleased today to learn that Mayor Mansfield has authorized a five-day week for the balance of the summer.

Regarding workers paid by the day, Mayor Mansfield said he had been advised by Henry M. Foley, corporation counsel, that such workers could not work for five days and receive pay for six. In cases where such employees work overtime for a period equivalent to a half-day, however, they will be entitled to Saturdays off, he said.

Quincy Fire Truck Has New Gadgets

A modern fire truck was installed in the Quincy Fire Department today.

The truck has all the latest conveniences one of the newest being an oxygen lamp which acts as a warning to the men when lighted and carried into the building where they are at work. The lamp burns low as a warning when oxygen in the air is getting too low.

For emergencies there are electrical saws, an elevator jack and several oxygen masks. The flood light system has 10 lights: two with 1000-watt bulbs, and the others of various sizes. The truck is covered to protect the firemen from the weather.

Social Needs Urged as Basis For Production

'Scarcity Prices' Draw Wellesley Institute Criticism

'Co-ops' Lauded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 13 — Production according to need, rather than production for sale at a profit resulting from scarcity, will be recommended tonight at the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley by Harold Loeb author of "The Chart of Plenty" and exponent of technocratic theories.

Mr. Loeb's standpoint is that America is not a land of plenty for all simply because wealth is "non-produced," and that this non-production results from an effort to maintain prices under a mistaken theory that high prices mean prosperity.

As an example of production for need he cites municipal water supply systems in many places, where production is geared directly to demand and there is no thought of obtaining higher prices because of greater demand resulting from scarcity.

Mr. Loeb's lecture tonight will have "Unemployment and the Non-Production of Wealth" as its subject. He will explain his belief that unemployment results directly from application of the "economics of scarcity" and can be done away with by introduction of an economic system based on production according to need.

Co-operative Movement

The co-operative movement was lauded yesterday in formal and informal discussions. In a morning lecture Leroy E. Bowman, director of the United Parents Associations of New York City, declared that a "more vital democracy" results from the application of the basic ideas of the co-operative movement.

Dr. Colston E. Warne of the Economics Department at Amherst College, who has lately returned from a world tour of study of economic conditions and applied theories of various kinds, agreed that the co-operative movement, while not a panacea for all financial and industrial ills, does constitute an effective balance wheel in any system.

Dr. Warne, who is also head of the Consumers Union, pointed to the success of the consumers' co-operative movement in many places. Instead of criticizing present systems of distribution of the essentials they needed, consumers grouped together in these co-operative organizations and provided their own distribution systems—which in some cases eventually included production plants as well.

Need Versus Profit

In this way, it was agreed by others discussing the same subject, production for need and production for profit were merged in a system in which profit still is considered, but in which it finds its way immediately back to the consumers, giving them greater buying power.

The possibility of co-operative ownership of large industries by the workers in them, as well as by consumers, was also considered. If labor organizations, now in conflict with employer groups, could use dues to purchase plants of their own and to operate them co-operatively—instead of to finance lengthy and expensive strikes—a valuable lesson might be learned, it was suggested.

In his Sunday evening lecture in the College Chapel, Dr. Harry W. Overstreet pointed to the Scandinavian countries as successful examples of co-operation in both industry, housing and distribution. The movement there, he said, does provide the needed balance wheel, which does not destroy private enterprise or oppose government ownership and operation of some services and industries, but makes it necessary for these to live up to its own standards.

Mr. Bowman agreed with Dr. Overstreet, that such activity of the co-operative movement does

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Citizenship Evidence at a Premium

By a Staff Photographer

Crowd at the Secretary of State's Office at State House Seeking Birth Certificates in Effort to Stay on WPA Relief Rolls

Plenty of Apples, Loads of Potatoes Forecast for N. E.

If your choice runs to apples, there's plenty ahead for this fall; if it's potatoes, regard the bin as filled.

The New England crop reporting service of the federal bureau of agricultural economics breaks into superlatives on the outlook for these crops. The present prospect is for the largest crop of apples in New England since 1933—or since the heavy losses of trees from extremely low temperatures during the winter of 1933-34.

And—due principally to a 12 per cent increase in potato acreage in Maine, a total planting of 179,000 acres, the largest since 1931, the crop statisticians expect a potato crop of 51,910,000 bushels compared with the 44,000,000 bushels harvested last year and 44,078,000 bushels, the five-year average production.

The outlook for apples in New England alone on July 1, the bureau reported today, was for a crop totaling 9,230,000 bushels, compared with 5,270,000 bushels harvested in 1936, and 8,723,000 bushels for the five-year average of 1928-1932.

Rain Helped Apples

Good crops of duchess, wealthy and McIntosh are in prospect, while baldwins will be only a moderate crop this season. The large amount of rainy weather in June enabled fruit to make a good growth.

For the United States the apple crop on July 1 was estimated at 194,000,000 bushels which is 65 per cent larger than the unusually small 1936 crop that totaled 118,000,000 bushels. This crop prospect is also 18 per cent greater than the five year average production. Larger than average crops of apples are indicated for all sections of the country except the western states. Cool rainy weather during blossom time interferred with pollination in important areas of western states and reduced the set of fruit to some extent. Growing conditions during June for the country as a whole were favorable for the development of the apple crop.

Present conditions in the eastern apple states outside New England forecast a crop over double the very light harvest last year, and 37 per cent greater than the five year average, 1928-1932. In the western box apple states of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California the expected crop is 10 per cent larger than the 1936 crop but 10 per cent below the five year average.

Details on the potato harvest show that in all of the New England states larger acreages of po-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Grass Not 'Mooed'; 'Bossy' Too Busy

By the Associated Press

Newburyport, Mass., July 13

Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis was too busy today to think about four cows he purchased to crop the grass on the high school lawn in place of a power lawn mower.

"Can't be bothered with the cows," he said as he dashed to an auction in a factory he owns.

They may not even be tethered at the school for several days because, Mayor Gillis said, "I'm going away for a few days."

The mayor decided to buy cows for the grass-cutting job when the school committee asked for money to buy a mower.

Power Provision Of Flood Control Opposed in House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 13—Congressional ratification, with reservations, of the Connecticut River interstate flood control compact is a proposal that today appeared to have some Administration support. The reservation would state, in effect, that Congress does not give its approval to the power provisions of the pact, which are calculated to give to the states involved, permanent control of all power to be developed from the proposed flood control reservoirs.

Ratification with such a reservation, it is declared here, would raise a legal question whether the states which have agreed to the pact—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont—would have to ratify all over again.

Administration leaders in Congress are said to be disturbed over the power provisions in the compact which, they believe, are contrary to the federal power policy. It is expected that the Federal Power Commission will soon state this in so many words in its report on the ratifying resolution to the proper committees of Senate and House. High officials of the commission have already told inquiring members of the House that the compact as it now stands runs afoul of the federal power policy, which seeks to have power developed on navigable streams under the oversight of the Federal Government.

It is becoming more and more apparent that when the members of the interstate commission went be-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 8)

WPA Recipients Seek Birth Cards To Stay on Rolls

Offices of Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook in the State House were thronged again today as recipients of aid from the Works Progress Administration sought birth certificates, proving them to be United States citizens.

Deadline for the scheduled dropping of some 19,000 WPA workers in Massachusetts is only two days away, and word has gone through the ranks that the first to be dropped will be aliens. Since city welfare in Boston gives much less than WPA relief, recipients are exerting their efforts to remain on the federal rolls.

Mr. Cook said today his office has issued 2500 copies of birth certificates during the past 10 days. The peak was reached yesterday when 850 were issued. On normal days, Mr. Cook said, by way of illustrating the contrast, only 100 or 150 certificates are issued.

Protest activities of the WPA workers appeared to be at a lull today. Chief interest was concentrated on the visit of James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, who has called a conference of newspaper editors and officials at the Parker House Friday afternoon.

Speculation was rife today as to just what the President's son will propose. Although exact plans were kept under cover in Washington, it appeared obvious to most observers today that he will present a plan for concerted publicity designed to find places in private employment for those dropped.

It is known that some criticism has been attached to the Administration because improved business conditions had not been reflected in reduced welfare rolls and it was presumed that Roosevelt-fils felt the time was now ripe to issue an appeal to industry to fill its ranks directly from the relief rolls.

Because of James Roosevelt's reputed political ambitions in the Bay State, some speculation was heard today as to just what color support for his plan would take.

Wainwright Bond Set at $5000

Charged with threatening the life of President Roosevelt, Morton Wainwright, Cliff avenue, Chelsea, was indicted by a Federal grand jury today and arraigned before Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster.

He was arrested two weeks ago by Secret Service agents who had been investigating sources of several threatening letters addressed to the President.

He was held in East Cambridge jail following failure to post $5000 bond.

Employees Ask Mill to Reopen At Worcester

Steel Workers Ask for Jobs After Court Enjoins Strike

Threat by Union

Union Counsel Seeks to Shift Case From State to Federal Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 13—A group of more than 400 employees of the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company agreed to return to work tomorrow after the Superior Court outlawed a six-weeks-old strike of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The injunction, almost as drastic as that issued last April in Maine against C. I. O. shoe strikers, declares a strike at the Reed & Prince screw manufacturing plant illegal, forbids its continuance, and specifically prohibits picketing, intimidating or addressing workers who wish to return to work.

Organizers for the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, affiliated with the C. I. O., declared union members would continue to strike and picket, despite the injunction, Samuel E. Angoff, C. I. O. attorney, arrived from Boston to seek transfer of the case to a federal court.

400 Sign Petitions

Today, however, a group, comprising half of the company's 800 workers, accepted a contract offered by Chester T. Reed, president of the company, and promised to resume work tomorrow.

Signatures of the 400 workers were submitted by their attorney, Charles Ward Johnson, to Jay Clark, Jr., lawyer for the company. The names were signed to petitions asking the signatures be annexed to the company contract.

To combat the movement, Martin J. Walsh, sub-regional director of the C. I. O., announced heavy picket lines would be set up around the plant when it seeks to reopen.

Similar to Maine

This is similar to C. I. O. reaction to the Maine injunction last April. Continuance of the strike there caused the calling out of the national guard and jailing of seven C. I. O. leaders for contempt of court.

Later, organizers were freed from prison on writs of habeas corpus, pending appeals to state courts and efforts to transfer the case to federal jurisdiction.

The strike is regarded as crucial in the C. I. O. effort to organize New England steel plants. Both the union and manufacturers appear to feel success or failure here will have a strong effect on the drive among steel workers in northeastern states. To date, the drive has proceeded slowly, with only about 4000 members enrolled.

The fact the injunction was granted in a state that has had strong labor union groups for many years and was carried by President Roosevelt last November heightens the significance of the Worcester court action. Moreover, it marks a difference from the situation in Republican Maine, where labor never had made much headway.

Preliminary Order

The injunction, allowed yesterday by Judge William A. Burns on petition of the screw manufacturing company, is a preliminary order restraining officers and members of Local No. 1315, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, from "proceeding with or in any way encouraging, picketing supporting, aiding or abetting in any way whatever the strike mentioned in the plaintiff's bill of complaint."

It further commands those named to refrain from "in any way intimidating, annoying or threatening any employees of said plaintiff who may desire to return to work, or from inducing or in any way endeavoring to induce, compel or persuade any employee to abandon or otherwise interrupt the performance of any contract of employment, and from interfering in any way with any business the plaintiff may be doing

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson. Featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30

Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
Symphony in B-flat, No. 102 ..... Hayden
1. Largo: Allegro vivace
2. Adagio
3. Menuetto
4. Finale
Persian Danse ..... Guiraud
Interval
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
Waltz, "Voices of Spring" ..... Strauss
Prayer of Thanksgiving ..... Valerius
"Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Modern—

"Slim," featuring Pat O'Brien and Stuart Erwin. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:20, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Mountain Music," with Bob Burns and Martha Raye. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 3:45, 6:30, 9:30.

Memorial—
"New Faces of 1937," featuring Joe Penner, Milton Berle, Parkyakarkus, Harriet Hilliard, William Brady, Jerome Cowan and Thelma Leeds. 11:46 a. m., 3:00, 6:30, 9:05. Also "The 13th Chair," with Madge Evans, Lewis Stone, Elissa Landi and Ralph Forbes, 10 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:30.

University—
"Kid Galahad," with Bette Davis and Edward G. Robinson. 2:40, 6:10, 9:30. Also "As Good as Married," featuring John Boles and Doris Nolan. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Easy Living," featuring Jean Arthur, Ray Milland and Edward Arnold. 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:27, 10:00. Stage: Phil Spitalny and his Hour of Charm Girls.

Radio Programs
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State and Orpheum—
"Captains Courageous," featuring Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"We Have Our Moments," with James Dunn, Sally Eilers and Mischa Auer. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15 Also "This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Tremont—
"Great Guy," with James Cagney and Mae Clark. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:30. Also "On the Avenue," featuring Dick Powell. 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:45, 9:45.

South Station Theater—
"Throne of the Gods," Rudolph Friml Music, Smith and Dale, Florida Cowboys, Rhythm of the Game, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Boston—
"Riding on Air," with Joe E. Brown. 9:40 a. m., 12:04, 2:28, 5:12, 7:46, 10:15. Also "Espionage," featuring Edmund Lowe, Madge Evans and Paul Lukas. 10:48 a. m., 1:32, 3:46, 6:30, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Charlie Chan at the Olympics," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 2:10, 4:45, 7:30, 10:20. Paramount: 10:34 a. m., 1:31, 4:08, 6:50, 9:42. Also "Wild Money," featuring Edward Everett Horton. Fenway: 12:40, 3:20, 6:00, 8:50. Paramount: 10:34 a. m., 1:31, 4:08, 6:50, 9:42.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fine Arts—
"Chu Chin Chow," with Anna May Wong and Frita Kortner. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Arabian Nights' Spectacle" (English film). Tomorrow: "Cloistered" (intimate life of nuns). Also "The Blue Light," film taken in the Dolomites.

Uptown—
"Oh, Doctor," starring Edward Everett Horton. 2:45, 5:45, 8:40. Also "This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor, Barbara Stanwyck. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Music

Brookline Shell—
Concert by the Commonwealth Symphonic Band, Alfonso d'Avino, conductor. Dean Road, Brookline. 8.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Rulon Robison, tenor; Russell Curtis, cellist, and George Faulkner, pianist. Open to the public without charge. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Adult Recreation Program—
Forum Trio of the Federal Music Project under the direction of Alessandro Niccoli. Address by Navart Najarian, "Some Reflections of Modern Times." 201 South Huntington Avenue. 8.

Other Events

Federal Theater Project—
Entertainment, vaudeville program and novelty ensemble. 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Germanic Museum—
Concert on the Classical Organ by E. Power Biggs, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Colonial Portraits by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Rotary Club—
Harry B. Wyman on "My Hobby," colored movies of Arizona Flora and Fauna. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

Hope Held for Unity of A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Will the present schism between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor eventually be mended, so that workers will no longer be fighting workers through rival union organizations?

The answer to this question may well be provided by the August convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, where attempts may be made to prevent the seating of delegates from C. I. O. units. Success of such a move would mean the ousting of the C. I. O. units from federation membership.

While other state federations have followed such a course, the Massachusetts organization, the second largest in the nation, is considered a key group, whose ouster action probably would be interpreted as making permanent the existing break. To most observers it would be the forerunner to the actual ousting of the C. I. O. from the American Federation of Labor. At present the C. I. O. is merely suspended by the A. F. of L.

Failure of the Massachusetts ouster plans to develop at the convention, or their defeat on the convention floor on Aug. 1, the opening day, would leave opportunity for possible closing of the rift.

Those who are eager for eventual reuniting of the two union groups find encouragement in that John L. Lewis, the C. I. O. chief, has not yet established local central labor unions and state federations. These organizations are considered necessary for the functioning of a national labor movement. The experience of the American Federation of Labor has been that the stronger the local groups the faster the A. F. of L. progresses. Weak local organizations have injured the A. F. of L. cause.

Once Mr. Lewis starts developing local central labor unions and state federations with monthly or annual conventions, all hope for successful reuniting work will be lost, it is believed.

Those who have not already given up believe that Mr. Lewis has intentionally left this door open, trusting that he may step in later and become the leader of all the workers, those organized in craft as well as those in industrial unions.

But the obstacles to this course are large to say the least, inasmuch as William Green and his A. F. of L. advisers are spending every effort publicly to slam the door on Mr. Lewis, whose return to the A. F. of L. would occasion their personal downfall.

Even if the C. I. O.-A. F. of L. fight develops at the state convention, it may not occupy the entire convention spotlight. As has been indicated for some time, an attempt to oust John F. Gatelee, president; Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer, and Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the state A. F. of L., may be made. This contemplated plan was brought into the open yesterday by Mr. Gatelee, who announced his candidacy for re-election and defied the "plans of the eastern group" to oust the three leaders.

Rabid A. F. of L. adherents are said to be behind these plans, because of the known tolerant attitude the three officials maintain toward the C. I. O. It is also said that the tight hand Mr. Watt maintains on the federation's purse strings has annoyed some of the Boston union leaders.

As Mr. Taylor is being considered by Governor Hurley for appointment to the state Labor Relations Board, it is possible he will be ready to step out of the labor office at the convention.

Three posts are open on the new board, which begins operations at the end of August. It is expected that the appointments will be made within a week or two. Thus Mr. Taylor would know before the convention whether or not he will hold a $6000 state job for several years to come.

The other two, however, are probably ready to fight it through. Both Mr. Watt and Mr. Gatelee are well-known "bitter-enders."

Edgar M. Mills

Worcester Grinding Plants Add to Their Factory Space

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 13—In evidence that business is on an upward trend here, a number of industrial plants have spent or contracted to spend about $500,000 in remodeling or constructing additions the past year. Work is going on in many plants, and negotiations are developing for work to start in others.

The Norton Company, manufacturers of grinding wheels and grinding machinery, is engaged in reconstruction and modernization which started about a year ago and when completed will have cost about $375,000. Within the past two weeks, the company razed its old Plant 3, in the kiln department. In place of the old wooden building will be erected a modern single story brick structure, 300 feet long and 120 feet wide. When completed this fall, the truing or finishing department of the wheel division will be moved in. Already completed is the modernization of Plant 2 of the kiln department for the production of wheels. Out-of-date cylindrical kilns were torn out and a single "tunnel kiln," through which material to be vitrified in one operation was installed. This job cost about $125,000. A new three-story brick building, 140 by 140 feet, has also been completed at a cost of $50,000. This building will be used as a storehouse for materials used in the kiln department.

The Heald Machine Company, manufacturers of internal and surface grinding machinery, has taken out a permit for a 200 by 140 expansion to its machine shop, at an estimated cost of $40,000; and it has partly completed the erection of a new storage building. The G. F. Wright Steel & Wire Company will presently start construction of a $20,000 addition to its Stafford Street plant. Alterations will also be made in the existing plant that will cost about $5000. The addition will provide a "weave shed," where the company will manufacture its wire cloth, an established product of the company for several years.

Alterations at Prager Company, Inc., wallpaper manufacturing plant, are nearing completion at a cost of $20,000, while work on a $25,000 addition commenced last week. The addition will be 160 feet by 40 feet, three stories high, of heavy timber construction, with asbestos siding. Part of the addition will be used for offices and a studio, with the remainder devoted to manufacturing space.

The work done by these concerns, plus an increase throughout the city, has lifted the building trades out of their slump; and indications are that the 1929 level may soon be reached.

Pilgrim Yacht Club Enjoys Historic Setting

Where once only the prow of the Mayflower cut the waves now craft of all descriptions heel to the bay breezes — Pilgrim club owes its start mainly to enthusiasm of yachtsmen among the summer colony a decade ago—Is active in South Shore racing.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 13—In 1620, the Mayflower was the only sailing craft that cut the tide-washed waters of Plymouth Bay; but today, as the modern descendants of Plymouth's pioneering ancestors lift their knife-edged bows over the roller-coaster swells, scores of sails flash blotches of white against the deep blue of the bay.

As the sailors of yesterday trimmed sails and kept weather eyes peeled for wind shifts and tidal currents, so the yachtsmen and yachtswomen of today trim their modern craft while racing and sailing off the Pilgrim Yacht Club.

Set amidst the rocky ramparts of boulder-tumbled hillsides, that slide, shutelike toward the edges of the bay, the Pilgrim Yacht Club is emblematic of stanch and sturdy seamen that its present members emulate. Founded in 1927, this organization is naturally young in its inception but with its rich Plymouth background for a foundation, the Pilgrim Yacht Club is rapidly rising in recognition and experience along the Massachusetts Bay water line.

Mostly a Summer Club

Back in the days before the depression, a group of interested followers of sail and motor got together to found a yacht club. Because Plymouth today is a summer colony, a year-round club was impossible and the Pilgrim Yacht Club was started with mostly summer visitors colonists.

Racing history, because of its youth, has not been too extensive at this port. At the time of founding, the Baybird Class was a popular South Shore type of racing boat. The Pilgrim club was one of the first organizations to support this average-size jib and mainsail craft. This occurred in 1928.

Later, as the Baybirds lost their popularity, Duxbury inaugurated the Duxbury Ducks. These boats, designed by John Alden, are 15-feet, smooth-sided and round bottomed. A small spinnaker bulges forth, propelling the small craft ahead, winging along with a following fresh breeze.

This class is still popular today, and interclub get-togethers with Duxbury are features during the summer racing season as hardy skippers from both ports test their skill in dual engagements.

Until two years ago, and for about three years before that, the Pilgrim Yacht Club was represented in the annual South Shore junior championship races for the Finlay Cup. Lack of junior skippers with experience hampered their chances while matching wits with much older and experienced boys from the other South Shore yacht clubs. In fact, the last year that the Pilgrims raced in this series, the jib man's age was 13, compared with the 18-year-old age limit.

Every year the Pilgrim Club is represented in the South Shore Women's Yacht Racing Association, a prelude to the Women's National Sailing Championships to be held this year in Rye, New York. This year Mrs. Ralph Hornblower will skipper the Pilgrim crew in the South Shore races to be held off Scituate.

It is hoped that both interest in junior sailing and regular racing off the Pilgrim Yacht Club will increase in the future as this picturesque organization matures. Headed by Commodore William Hedge the Executive Committee this year is putting in long hours to advance the club along the Massachusetts Bay yachting frontier.

Pilgrim Yacht Club

By a Staff Photographer
Plymouth Rock and Its Canopy

Next, Up North Shore

This is the seventh of a series of 21 articles on North and South Shore yacht clubs presented in the local pages of The Christian Science Monitor every Tuesday and Friday. The next article deals with the American Yacht Club of Newburyport on Friday.

Boat Launched in Indoor Pool By Builders at Boston 'Y'

With due solemnity, 10 boys assisted yesterday afternoon in launching of their first home-made boat—a boat made in six hours, and launched, of all places, in the swimming pool of the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A.

The boys, all members of the Huntington Avenue branch constructed their boat with the aid of Calvin Williams, assistant boys' secretary of the "Y," in co-operation with the Community Boat Club. The Community Boat Club is headed by Joseph Lee Jr. of Boston, son of the president of the National Recreation Association, and has as its avowed purpose "to try to get people to use the Charles River Basin."

Mr. Lee was on hand yesterday for the somewhat unusual maiden trip in the tank, staged to test for leaks and other possible troubles. Afterwards he carried the boat on the roof of his car to the Community Boat Club dock near Charles Street at the foot of Allen Street. There it was tied up with eight others of the same type, owned by members of the West End House, the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, the 8:01 Club of the Suffolk Law School and other sports groups.

These unusual boats, which take so short a time to build, cost about $30 apiece. They are 14 feet long, made of processed cloth stretched over a board framework, and have a wood keel. The single sail is not far removed from a bedsheet, and on some of the boats now in the water the mast is a good stout section of bamboo fishpole.

The Y. M. C. A. craft is a trifle lop-sided in places, but is a fine sailer. The work is so simple, and the completed boat so seaworthy if handled properly, that any group of boys, girls or adults can put one together with no knowledge of shipbuilding, and only a little carpentry. The club supplies all the materials at wholesale prices and gives instructions on how to begin. The rest is said to be easy.

Plan for Armory In New Hampshire Waits on Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 13—According to present prospects, this city will have the long-sought new state armory. The House of Representatives has approved construction of a $400,000 building, and the matter is now in the hands of the Senate.

The structure would serve two purposes. It would provide space for the National Guard units and it would include the largest auditorium in the State, with a seating capacity of 7000. Those interested in the move point out that this would pave the way for the State and the city to enter more ambitiously into the field of attracting large conventions, as the necessary facilities have been lacking in the past.

Though the measure before the state lawmakers provides for the use of $400,000, it is understood that federal agencies may be counted upon to furnish about a half of the funds needed in the project. Local officials of these agencies, it is understood, favor the idea, and approval from Washington is awaited.

Sit-Down Striker Sits to Prevent Street Widening

PORTLAND, Maine, July 13 (AP)—Power and light company officials were puzzled today over what to do about a one-man sit-down strike which prevented them from moving a light pole.

The strike started when Mark Sulkowitch, proprietor of a hardware store, learned the city planned to widen the street in front of his place of business.

"The street is wide enough," he snorted, and ordered Carl Miller, one of his clerks, to sit beside the light pole which power officials had been asked to remove preliminary to the street widening.

So Miller relaxed in a collapsible chair to await further developments. A policeman, puzzled by the situation, went to headquarters to get instructions on how to deal with the situation. Power company employees did nothing. Miller told a gathering crowd of spectators he would sit next to the pole all summer, if necessary.

Maine 'Observers' To Report Drivers

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 13 (AP)—Maine announced today continuance of an unusual highway safety campaign, whereby certain individuals throughout the state are selected to act as "official observers" and report violations of safe driving practices.

Sergeant Francis J. McCabe, director of the state police highway safety division, announced the system, inaugurated during a recent safety campaign, would be continued. Its aim, he said, was to cut down accidents on highways.

The individuals selected to act as "official observers" report to the division "such violations of safe driving practices as you may observe."

Their identity is not disclosed, and they are not requested to sign warrants or appear as court witnesses. Official observers, Sergeant McCabe said, "have no police powers and will receive no compensation."

Rumors Disclaimed By James Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP)—James Roosevelt, son and secretary of the President, referred to published reports that he might announce his candidacy for Governor or Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, as "annoying."

The reports followed his action in inviting 229 publishers and editors to a conference in Boston on Friday to consider means of absorbing in private industry 35,000 workers being dropped from WPA rolls in Massachusetts. "It is one of the annoying things in my official work here," he said, "that I can make no move or statement without having a political aspiration ascribed to it.

Although living temporarily in Washington, young Roosevelt maintains his permanent residence in Massachusetts. He said he called for the conference as a citizen of Massachusetts.

Plush Seats in Barn Theater For Patrons of 'Forty Niners'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITEFIELD, N. H., July 12—Sitting on plush seats from the Metropolitan Opera House in the barn of the Chase Farm, the audience at the "Forty Niners" first production of the season will see Noel Coward's "Private Lives" tomorrow. This is the fourth summer that the group has played in this theater, provided for them by Will Chase, former music editor of the New York Times.

One of the pioneer summer theater groups in New Hampshire, the "Forty Niners" were organized in 1935 when 10 graduates and students of Prof. George Pierce Baker's Yale Drama School decided that there was room for a theater in the White Mountains.

They started in with revivals of old melodramas and classics at Crawford Notch, charging 49 cents admission—hence their name.

Mr. Chase saw them there and enjoyed their work so much that he invited them to play the following summer in his barn—which he remodeled at a cost of $400.

He was given the upholstered chairs by the Metropolitan Opera Company. They had lain idle for some time in the opera house cellar.

Decorations consisted of posters from European and American opera troupes, which he—as music editor—had collected, and there were also some masks from the East Indies, lent by friends. Circus posters and other show bills were soon added to the heterogeneous wall collection.

The barn theater is distinguished by excellent acoustics, partly attributed to the shape and position of its oak beams and roof.

For the past two seasons the company has been recruited from the ranks of professional players and the Yale Drama School graduates have specialized on directorial and technical arrangements.

Performances this summer will be given every evening except Sundays and Mondays. There will be a matinee each Saturday.

On three Sundays in August the Metropolitan Opera Association has arranged to send guest artists to give matinee recitals for the benefit of various local charities.

Although details of the program for this year's White Mountain Music Festival in the Chase Barn Playhouse have not been worked out yet. Armand Tokatyan, Metropolitan tenor, and George Rasely, radio and concert tenor, have been definitely booked to take part in it.

Following the opening play, "Private Lives," the Forty Niners plan to present "Kind Lady" on July 20 and "Fly Away Home," on July 27.

Fitzgerald Quizzed About White Fund

(Continued From Page 11)

Fitzgerald said, came upon presentation of a bill for $4500.05 for the trustees' approval on work done by Codman Hill at 484 Boylston Street.

Second Bill Found

Mr. Hall assured the trustees this was for the entire work on this property, the witness declared, and then it was learned that for work at the same address, between May 26 and June 12, a bill for $4283.98 had been signed by the Mayor. This bill, Mr. Fitzgerald testified, had not been seen by the trustees.

"How do you account for the bill (for $4283.98) going through the auditor's office and the trustees' attention not being called to it?" asked Special Counsel George R. Farnum.

"I cannot. Mr. Fox (Charles J. Fox, city auditor) has always been considered the watchdog of the bills."

No Intimation

"Did the mayor call to your attention that a charge had been incurred against the White fund for $4283.98?"

"No."

"Did you ever have any intimation from Mr. Fox that a large amount of repair bills was piling up?"

"No, we didn't."

"Did you ever have any intimation from the Mayor that these repair bills were being incurred?"

"Never."

"Does this look right to you?"

"No."

"Did you ever take up with the Mayor the mounting pyramid of bills?"

"When this investigation started these things were brought up in reference to Codman Hill and their financial standing. The Mayor said he relied on the manager. Some question arose as to how Hall came to engage Codman Hill."

Satisfactory Answer

"Did you ever receive a satisfactory answer to that?"

"Well, Hall said they had done work for him."

Mr. Farnum again asked if the trustees ever received an answer on why the work was left to one firm "Did you ever get a satisfactory answer to that?"

"Nothing except Hall's answer," replied the witness.

"Did that satisfy you as a trustee?"

"Not in view of what has occurred, no."

Mr. Fitzgerald testified that as regards repairs on buildings, the trustees relied on the manager to bring these items to their attention.

During the administration of Gen. Edward L. Logan, Mr. Hall's predecessor in office at the fund, Mr. Fitzgerald testified repair work prior to 1935 was between $80 and $100 for the year.

The witness was asked who initiated Mr. Hall's appointment in May, 1935.

Counsel Objects

Joseph T. Brennan, assistant corporation counsel, objected. "That's none of your business," he informed Mr. Farnum. He added the question was beyond the scope of the inquiry.

The witness had no objection to answering. He said the Mayor considered the appointment of a manager was illegal after consulting the law department and "as he construed the will the office should be run by a department head of the city." (Mr. Hall is superintendent of city buildings.)

"This conception was not my conception, nor that of Wadsworth (Eliot Wadsworth, a trustee), nor of Warren (Bentley W. Warren, another trustee)," said Mr. Fitzgerald.

The witness told the commission the trustees relied upon the Mayor.

"I had every confidence in the honesty and the integrity of the Mayor to see that things were carried out. I think I can speak for the other trustees," he said.

The George Robert White Fund is a $6,000,000 bequest to the City of Boston by the late George Robert White, the income of which has been used to build a series of health centers in the neediest sections of the city. Departing from this plan, part of the fund was used to construct the spacious prado furnishing an open vista between the Old North Church and St. Stephen's, two of Boston's most historic houses of worship in the North End. The six health units were built during the administration of Mayor James M. Curley.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, July 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
4:30	W1XAL	15:25mc
6:00	W1XK	9:57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time-table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Del Casino, songs	Oxford conference	Nellie Revell interview	Sport reports; music	Sports reports
5:15	Natural science talk	Studio musicale	"Choir Symphonette"	Sport reports; music	Sports reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sport reports; music	Sports reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	John Johnston	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show: soloists; orchestra	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"		Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Music; sports	News; musicale	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Popular songs	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00	Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces": sketch	Amos 'n' Andy: sketch	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	"Song Time"	Musical program	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Jay Freeman's Or.	"Lum and Abner"	Mrs. Albert Morrisey, interview; News R'p'rt'r	20th Century Serenade	"Wonder Strings"
7:45	Jay Freeman's Or.	Gus Haenschen's Orch.		Concert orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Music Hall: comedy soloists; orchestra	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.: vocal groups	Music by Freudberg: orchestra; soloists	"Dramateers"
8:15		"Husbands and Wives"			"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30	Grant Park concert	Edgar A. Guest: "It Can Be Done": drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm": orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45			Wayne King's Orchestra		"Court of Rhythm"
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang: comedy, soloist, or.	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop": informal interviews	Jack Denny's Orchestra	"The Variety Hour"
9:15		Lucy Monroe, songs		Crime Clinic	"The Variety Hour"
9:30	Benny Goodman's Swing School	"Love Songs"; soloists; orchestra	Johnny Green's Orchestra; Trudy Wood; Jimmie Blair; Jane Rhodes; B. Wilson	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"The Variety Hour"
9:45				Andy Iona's Orchestra	"The Variety Hour"
10:00	Your Unseen Friend	"The Other Americas": with E. Tomlinson		"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Richard Johns's Violin
10:15	Your Unseen Friend			"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30	Mark Warnow's Or.	Harpsichord ensemble: organ, flute, strings	"Hollywood Gossip"	Andy Iona's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	Mark Warnow's Or.		"Vic and Sade": sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport reports & comment	Yankee News Service	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	E. Jeleshik's Orchestra
11:15	B. Berrigan's Or.		Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Julian Woodworth's Or	E. Jeleshik's Orchestra
11:30	Xavier Cugat's Or.	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Xavier Cugat's Or	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Enric Madriguera's Or.	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	Julep Time	"Stepping Along"	Chapel Singers	
8:00	Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade: popular	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30	"Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	Breakfast Club; soloists; orchestra	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15	Kitchen of the Air		Household talk	Morning Carnival	"Words and Music"
9:30	Musical programs	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	"Dixieland Band"	Morning Carnival	Piano lessons: talks
9:45	Bachelor's Children	As You Like It: news	"Dixieland Band"	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Betty and Bob	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Melody Sweethearts	Daily Inspirations
10:15	Hymns; B. Crocker	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organists	Vocal recital
10:30	Grimm's Daughter	Pepper Young's Family	"Just Plain Bill"	"The Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Who's Who in News	Viennese ensemble	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills": sketch	David Harum: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Morning musicale
11:15	Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Musical Varieties"	Cooking School
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"How to Be Charming"	News Service	"The Gift Shop"
11:45	Real Life Stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Old Refrain": orch	Vocalist; orchestra	New England news
12:00	Cheris; Three Notes	News; Little Show: soloists; orchestra	Dream Days: sketch	Network speaker	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news		"Mary Marlin": sketch	Network speaker	Italian radio review
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	Joe Dumond: quartet	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	Our Gal Sunday	Vocal recital	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Ruth and Bill"	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Four Stars	National Farm and Home Hour: talks	Don Van Wart, piano	Midday Service	Kiwanis speakers
1:45	Musical program		"The Hemingways"	Midday Service	Kiwanis speakers
2:00	News	Walter Blaufuss and his orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Musical program	Music of the Masters
2:15	Jack and Loretta		"Musical Roundup"	Remote control	Popular songs
2:30	News events	Home Forum: Mildred Carlson	Women's Club	Sports revue; music	"Melody Matinee"
2:45	Myrt and Marge		"Just Like Home"	Sports revue; music	"Melody Matinee"
3:00	Manhattan Matinee	Southernaires	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-Chicago Cubs baseball game	Organ concert
3:15	Manhattan Matinee	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Gems of Melody"
3:30	Current Questions	Soloists and orchestra	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees-Chicago Cubs baseball game	Sport reports
3:45	Columbia concert	Continental Varieties	"The O'Neils": sketch		Sport reports
4:00	Stock quotations	Club Matinee: Kogen's orch.; soloists; baseball scores	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Bees-Chicago Cubs baseball game	Sports reports
4:15	Drama		Personal Column		Sports reports
4:30	Dance Time		Sophisticated Rhythms	Boston Bees-Chicago Cubs baseball game	Sports reports
4:45	Microphone mat.	Club Matinee	"Guiding Light": sketch		Sports reports
5:00	Elsie Thompson, or.	Animal News Club	Rhythmaires: orchestra	Sports Revue: music	Sport reports
5:15	Quartet recital	Doris Tirrel, organ	"Dari Dan": sketch	Sports Revue: music	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sports Revue: music	Sport reports
5:45	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports Revue: music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport talk	News; Little Show: soloist; orchestra	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Dance Time"		Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Feature; sport talk	News; music; sketch	"N. E. Stories"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15	"Song Time"	Talk, Mrs. Roosevelt	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Quartet recital	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette; [illegible] mus.	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Dramatic sketch	Wonder Strings
7:45	Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00	Cavalcade of America: sketch; orch.	Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey's Orchestra	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	Orchestra, chorus, soloists	Camera Club
8:15					"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30	Ken Murray; Oswald; Gluskin's O.	Helen Menken in "Her Second Husband"	Serenade: Wayne King and orchestra	United States Marine Band concert	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45					Popular variety
9:00	F. Parker, tenor; Kostelanetz's Orch.	NBC String Symphony Orchestra concert	"Town Hall Tonight": Walter O'Keefe; soloists; quartet; Van Steeden's Orchestra	Grant Park concert	Detective drama
9:15				Henry Weber	Detective drama
9:30	Jessica Dragonette; soloist; orchestra	NBC String Symphony Orchestra concert		Sidewalk Quiz	Tempo King, songs
9:45				Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Community Sing
10:00	Gang Busters: network drama	Hawaiian vocal and instrument quartet	"Your Hit Parade": Salter's Orchestra; vocal soloists	"From the Ends of the Earth": drama	Community Sing
10:15					Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:30	Gogo DeLys; songs	NBC Minstrel Show	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Melodies From the Skies; soloists; concert orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:45	Patti Chapin; songs	NBC Minstrel Show			Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Rondaley"	Yankee News Service		"Amateur Night"
11:15	T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	De Courcey's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:30	B. Cummings Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orch.	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:45	B. Cummings Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orch.	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Day's End: organ

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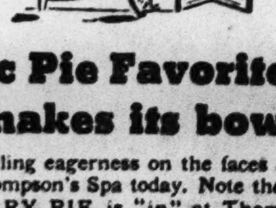

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PWA to Build Five Streets For South Boston Housing; City Maintenance Provided

Under a contract entered into by officials of the housing division of the Federal Public Works Administration and the city of Boston, five streets which will penetrate the Old Harbor Village housing project in South Boston, having a combined length of nearly three-quarters of a mile, will be constructed by the Federal Government, and then turned over to the city for maintenance. In the Cambridge project, because of the arrangement of the buildings, no streets will be needed and required courts and lanes will be Government property, taken care of by federal employees.

The arrangement in South Boston will mean a considerable saving to Boston and, it is believed, may be part of a plan whereby certain concessions will be made to the city in return for the tax-exemption the $6,000,000 project will enjoy as federal property.

Frank Creedon, district manager of both housing projects this morning stated that a survey had been made by Boston School Committee officials and government representatives to determine if any emergency existed in providing school accommodations for children who will live in the government-built apartments. Both in Cambridge and in South Boston the new homes will take care of about 1600 families. If each family had but one child it would mean a considerable influx in near-by schools, perhaps taxing them beyond their limits. Mr. Creedon said the survey had shown that there would be sufficient school buildings in the "immediate vicinity of both housing projects to care for all the children who will live there." He said that so far as he knew, no new school buildings would have to be erected or additions made to present ones to accommodate new pupils.

The two principal highways in the South Boston program will be Wakefield Street, 1835 feet long, extending along an arc from Old Colony Avenue to Mohawk Street, and Mokawk Street, 929 feet long from Old Colony Avenue to Hyde Street. The other streets to be laid out through the area are Needham Street, 590 feet in length, between Wakefield and Mohawk Streets, a 90-foot extension of Kemp Street, which now penetrates the site for a short distance, and a 225-foot extension of Ralston Street to connect with Albert Street.

The streets are identified at present under the above names as suggested by a civil engineers firm engaged on the project. As soon as the streets are taken over by the city there will be dedication exercises at which new names will be given. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield will select them from a recommended list of men who have been prominent in the history of that section.

These recommendations up to the present time are Monsignor Dennis F. O'Callaghan, Gen. Lawrence J. Logan, Dr. Michael Gavin, Henry Sterling, General William H. Devine, Col. Michael J. McDonough, Maj. Michael J. O'Connor and Francis J. Murray. The Mayor has invited South Boston organizations to submit suitable names.

Steel

(Continued from Page 11)

with any person or concern not a member of said union."

The injunction further orders that those mentioned in the petition shall not either by physical violence, conversation or the use of epithets, at any time or place, interfere with those returning to work "until further order of the court or some justice thereof."

Arbitration Clause

The decree outlawed the strike on the ground the union sought a contract provision referring disputes to arbitration rather than to the courts. The Maine injunction of April 20 outlawed the C. I. O. shoe strike at Lewiston and Auburn on the ground the union sought to bargain with manufacturers when it did not represent a majority of employees.

Negotiations for a permanent contract between the steel workers' union and the Reed & Prince firm collapsed about June 1 after several weeks during which the company recognized the union's right to bargain for its employees. A temporary agreement had been signed in March.

There are about 800 employees at the screw plant. About 200 strikers are being supported on relief by the union. The company still recognizes the union.

Wellesley

(Continued from Page 11)

work toward real economic democracy.

"Democracy," he declared, "is a means to an end, a tool in the hands of democrats to use in doing collectively what the exigencies of an urban and industrial society make it impossible for individuals to do for themselves."

Mr. Loeb's lecture tonight will begin at 8 p. m. in Billings Hall, and will be open to the public.

Prof. Carl Joachim Friedrich, chairman of the program of training for the public service sponsored by the Department of Government at Harvard University, in a lecture this morning discussed the challenges of fascism and communism to democracy.

"It is not and was not fascism which really challenges democracy," he declared, "but communism. Fascism simply represents reaction to the challenge of communism."

This challenge is of great value to the United States, he continued, for it forces the recognition that democracy is not a static thing which is to be defended against such challenges, but rather a living thing which we must build up into an impregnable position.

Although expressing sympathy for the "generous viewpoint" of communists who wish to better the condition of "the exploited class," Professor Friedrich declared his belief that a gradual and firmly founded improvement in the lot of the common man "can best be achieved within the machinery of the democratic state."

Pawtucket Store Signs Saturday - Nights - Off Agreement With Girls

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 13 (AP)—A break in the strike of employees of six department stores for Saturday nights off came shortly before noon today when Deahy Brothers store signed an agreement with striking workers.

A minimum wage of $13.75 a week was included in the agreement signed by store officials and William L. Connolly, representing the union. (Mr. Connolly is president of the State Federation of Labor.)

Pickets were withdrawn at the store but continued their activities in front of five other stores, Shartenberg's The Boston Store, W. T. Grant Company, Najarian's and the New York Lace Company.

Clash Marks Hearing Of Westerly Mill Case

WESTERLY, R. I., July 13 (AP)—As a National Labor Relations Board hearing of charges of Wagner Act violation by the Bradford Dyeing Association continued today, a spokesman for the Committee for Industrial Oragnization denied a statement by the company that it had offered to reinstate two discharged employees as demanded by the union.

Answering an assertion by George Paul Slade, attorney for the company, that such an offer was rejected by the union yesterday, Josept Salerno, of the C. I. O., declared the firm had offered only to reinstate one of the two employees.

Mr. Salerno said the union was ready to send the two workers back, but not "as a bribe to protect the company union from going on trial." Charges the company fostered a company union, failed to recognize a C. I. O. majority, and discharged the two employees for union activities, are being heard.

Nantucket Boat Service Halted by Union Parley

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 13 (AP)—Boat service from New Bedford to Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Island was stopped today, while officials of the New England Steamship Company and the International Seamen's Union conferred on demands presented by the seamen.

Disruption came after crew members voted for the International Seamen's Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, as their collective bargaining agency. Union men said unofficially they wanted a 20 per cent increase in wages for crew members, a 30 per cent increase for officers, one day off in seven and provision for overtime.

Four boats were tied up by the strike, one in Nantucket and three here.

John L. Campos, member of the Massachusetts arbitration board, announced 189 of 196 eligible ballots were cast for the International Seamen's Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate. The National Maritime Union, friendly with the C. I. O., also sought bargaining rights.

Maine Shoe Workers Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, July 13—Voting was light today as the National Labor Relations Board conducted elections in the first two of 12 shoe factories in which elections to determine collective bargaining agencies will be conducted this week.

Results will not be announced until all have voted, Dr. A. Howard Myers, labor board regional director, said. Persons employed on March 24 in the Venus and Lown Shoe Companies went to the polls today, but less than 75 from the former shop had cast ballots at noon. Members of the Lewiston and Auburn Shoe Workers Protective Association, who voted last week to stay away from the polls, were true to their word.

Milk Referendum On Boston Planned In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 13—Milk producers will go to the polls, conducted by the New Hampshire Extension Service in behalf of the dairy section of the AAA, to record their sentiment on federal control of the Boston milk market. A state referendum takes place on Saturday. Polling places have been established at Farm Bureau offices in Lancaster, Woodsville, Claremont, Keene, Milford, Exeter, Rochester, Conway, Laconia, and Concord. Others are located at Colebrook and Lebanon.

The dairy farmers are asked to vote "yes" or "no" to the following questions:

Do you approve federal regulation of milk in the Greater Boston marketing area?

Do you approve the issuance by the Secretary of Agriculture of an amendment to order No. 4, similar to the tentatively approved marketing agreement as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Greater Boston marketing area?

Before the proposed changes are made in the agreement, the Secretary of Agriculture must have the approval of the change by at least two-thirds of the producers supplying the market, or those producing two-thirds of milk involved in the area. The Extension Service has been conducting meetings in various parts of the state to acquaint the farmers with the subject.

Crops

(Continued from Page 11)

tatoes have been planted than in 1936. A total of 244,500 acres of potatoes have been planted this season in New England compared with 223,100 acres harvested last year and 229,000 acres the five-year average, 1928-1932. Conditions prevailing on July 1 forecast a production of 61,837,000 bushels of potatoes in New England this year, compared with 54,032,000 bushels harvested in 1936 and 51,586,000 bushels the five-year average, 1928-1932.

Weather conditions in most parts of New England during May and June were moderately favorable to potato production although crops planted on the heavier soils suffered somewhat from excessive rainfall. In Aroostook County rainfall interfered with planting but on July 1 the crop was making very rapid growth under favorable conditions.

The eight major late crop states, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, have increased their potato acreage only 4 per cent but have an indicated production 23 per cent greater than the crop harvested in 1936. The 18 late surplus states, including the eight states named above and important western states, planted 5 per cent more potato acreage and expect a crop 20 per cent larger than harvested last year, and nearly 11 per cent above the five-year average production in this group of states.

Peaches and Pears

Prospects for peaches improved during June, with nearly all of the more important producing states showing gains in prospect. For the United States the crop is expected to total nearly 58,000,000 bushels, compared with 48,000,000 bushels produced in 1936 and 57,000,000 bushels the five-year average. In the southern states indicated production is 23 per cent below the five-year average production.

The pear crop for the country totals 30,000,000 bushels, 12 per cent larger than the 1936 crop of 27,000,000 bushels. In spite of a 4 per cent decline in prospects since June 1, indications point to a total pear production well above that of any previous season.

Gallery of Portraits From Hollywood Ateliers

Frank Conroy, William Powell, Luise Rainer

In "The Emperor's Candlesticks," Film in Prospect at the State and Orpheum

Maurice Murphy

As Albert in "The Road Back," Film Coming to the Keith Memorial

Barton MacLane and Rochelle Hudson Confront an Intruder in "Born Reckless," Picture Scheduled for the Keith-Boston

Flavors to Suit the Season Mark Incoming List of Films

About this time of year, as the Old Farmer's Almanac might have said if it had given its attention to the screen, look for musical films, mystery melodramas and the lightest of romantic comedies. All of these familiar movie ingredients that go to make up summer entertainment will be found during the coming week on Boston screens. But to depart from seasonal formula, as even the movies do on occasion, there is more serious fare in prospect.

It will be found in "The Road Back," Hollywood version of Erich Maria Remarque's sequel to "All Quiet on the Western Front," that comes to the Keith Memorial with a preview on Thursday evening. In its day, "All Quiet on the Western Front," as it was directed by Lewis Milestone, was something of an epoch-making picture. To judge from reports elsewhere, "The Road Back" is less significant. But if for nothing else it is deserving of attention for the source from which it derives and the earlier film which it follows.

Universal, which produced the picture, has assembled a lengthy cast which includes such familiar figures as Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, Andy Devine, Louise Fazenda, Spring Byington, Lionel Atwill and John Emery to set forth the story of events in Germany after the armistice.

For fluffier offering to round out the double bill at the same theater will be found "The Lady Escapes" with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen as pursuer and pursued in a comedy of marital complications.

* * *

Long-Practiced Players

Long practiced players, both on the screen and the stage, lend promise of skillful acting in "The Emperor's Candlesticks," which comes to State and Orpheum Friday. William Powell and Luise Rainer, who stand high in favor with movie audiences, head the list. Place has properly been found for Frank Morgan and Henry Stephenson, whose long apprenticeship in the theater stands them in good stead in the studios. More than one mediocre picture in the past has been rescued by their presence. Round them have been gathered Maureen O'Sullivan, Douglas Dumbrille, Charles Waldron and E. E. Clive. The story is one of those slick concoctions by the Baroness Orczy, who for years has specialized in the mysteries of espionage, and who knows as well as the next one how to spin a yarn of intrigue.

Here a musical film will balance the double bill, with "Pick a Star" for the picture and Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, Laurel and Hardy, Lyda Roberti and Mischa Auer for players.

* * *

Marines and Music

Dick Powell will be lifting his voice in song at the Metropolitan starting Thursday in "The Singing Marine," a musical extravaganza about a "leatherneck" who tries his fortunes on the radio and finds more success than he expected. Hugh Herbert, Doris Weston and "Doc" Rockwell (an old acquaintance of vaudeville fanciers) have a hand in the proceedings. On the stage will be Clyde Lucas and his orchestra.

The Fine Arts Theater will return Wednesday to two films previously shown: "Cloistered," depicting events in a convent, and "The Blue Light" with its memorable photography in the Dolomites.

At the Paramount and Fenway, starting Thursday there will be a double bill: "Midnight Madonna" with Mady Correll and Kitty Clancy for new actresses with Warren William; and "She Had to Eat" with Jack Haley and Rochelle Hudson sharing honors.

The Keith-Boston promises two new pictures beginning Friday: "Born Reckless," a story of taxicab racketeering, acted by Brian Donlevy and Rochelle Hudson; and "Sweetheart of the Navy" with Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker heading the cast.

* * *

In and Out of Favor

One of the English movie chains recently conducted a questionnaire to determine the popularity, or lack of it, of movie stars with audiences. The favorites chosen among the actors were Gary Cooper, Clark Gable, Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor, Ronald Colman and William Powell; and among the actresses Norma Shearer, Myrna Loy, Greta Garbo, Ginger Rogers, Claudette Colbert and Shirley Temple—all in the order given.

E. F. M.

Big Coke Oven Order

NEW YORK (AP)—A contract covering construction of 61 additional coke ovens to be completed early next summer at a cost of $1,750,000 for the Ford Motor Company has been received by the Koppers Company, designer and manufacturer of coke plants.

Court Sets July 15 Deadline For Filing Insurance Claims

With July 15 the deadline for filing claims, the office of the receivers of the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company was busy today, following the conclusion yesterday of a series of public hearings in the State House conducted by the special legislative committee appointed to investigate the defunct company.

Henry P. Fielding, chairman of the receivers and former Assistant Attorney-General, declared that proofs of claims are flooding his office.

A proof of claim is required by law in cases of insurance company receiverships issued by the receiver to all claimants for accidental injuries or damages to persons or property. In this form, similar to an insurance company's accident report, claimants must set forth the amount and itemized statement of claims.

Upon the filing of the proof, the receivers have been authorized and directed to negotiate, and, subject to the order of the court, "to adjust the amounts of the claims of all classes of claimants and creditors for the sole purpose of liquidating and fixing the sums, if any, in which they shall be entitled to share in the pro rata distribution of said company's assets. . . ."

"After the consideration of claims of all classes which shall have been proved within the period or periods prescribed by the court" the decree states, receives report to the court the disposition made of all such claims, together with their recommendations thereon for such allowance or other action thereon as the court may deem proper.

"The ultimate allowances to such claimants and crediors shall be the basis upon which they shall share in a pro-rata distribution of the companies' assets," the decree ordered.

Mr. Fielding stated that receivers hope to clean up the entire business as quickly as possible. "I hope," he declared, "it will be possible for us to submit our recommendations to the court before the end of the year."

Flood

(Continued from Page 11)

yond flood control, the supposed subject of the compact, and put in power provisions, they placed New England members of Congress in a difficult position. Those who dislike the power clauses are generally hesitant to come out against ratification, lest they seem not only to oppose flood control, but also to go against their state Legislatures, which have ratified the pact. The omnibus flood control bill of last session gave advance approval of Congress to interstate flood control compacts. Because it goes beyond flood control, the Connecticut River compact must now come before Congress for ratification, it is pointed out.

Congressman Casey, Democrat, of Massachusetts, is one of the few New England members who have come out flatly against ratification, maintaining that the compact is contrary to federal power policy. Mr. Casey, who favors federal power development for the sake of cheaper electricity to New England householders, is also opposed to ratification with a reservation as outlined.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Normandie	July 14	Southampton	July 19	July 13 8:00 pm		July 14 8:00	am
*Aquitania	July 14	Cherbourg	July 20	July 13 8:00 pm		July 14 8:00	am
Deutschland	July 14	Cherbourg	July 22	July 14 1:00 pm		July 14 8:00	pm
Columbus	July 15	Plymouth	July 22	July 14 8:00 pm		July 15 1:00	pm
†Bremen	July 17	Cherbourg	July 23	July 17 1:00 pm		July 17 8:00	pm
‡Rex	July 17	Gibraltar	July 23	July 16 8:00 pm		July 17 9:00	am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Empress of Asia	Victoria	July 23	July 18 4:00 pm		July 18 8:00	pm
President Hoover	San Francisco	July 24	July 19 4:00 pm		July 19 8:00	pm
President McKinley	Seattle	July 31	July 26 4:00 pm		July 26 8:00	pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Monterey	San Francisco	July 20	July 15 4:00 pm		July 15 8:00	pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 22	July 15 4:00 pm		July 15 8:00	pm
Monterey	San Francisco	July 20	July 15 4:00 pm		July 15 8:00	pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 22	July 17 4:00 pm		July 15 8:00	pm

*Special address to France and Great Britain only. †Except Italy. ‡Italy only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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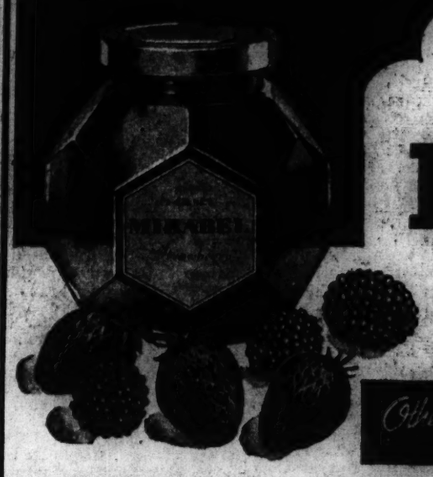
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Premium Flakes	1 Lb. Pkg.	18c	Butter Thin	1 Lb. Pkg.	21c
Royal Lunch	1 Lb. Pkg.	21c	Marshmallow Delights	1 Lb. Bulk	19c

Other Grocery Values

PINEAPPLE JUICE	DOLE'S	3	12 OZ. TINS	25c
PINEAPPLE JUICE	FINAST	2	18 OZ. TINS	25c
DEL MONTE	SARDINES IN TOMATO SAUCE	2	15 OZ. TINS	17c
DAINTY JELL		4	PKGS.	15c
EVEREADY	FRUIT COCKTAIL NO. 2½ TIN 23c	2	No. 1 TINS	27c
WHEATIES	THE BREAKFAST CEREAL OF CHAMPIONS		PKG.	11c
B & M LOBSTER	OR TASTY FRESH		6 OZ. TIN	39c
STATLER TISSUE		3	ROLLS	17c
STATLER TOWELS		3	ROLLS	23c
KEN-L-RATION	DOZ 89c	3	1 LB. TINS	23c
WOODBURY'S	FACIAL SOAP	2	BARS	15c
KOOL AID	MAKE DELICIOUS COOLING SOFT DRINKS		PKG.	5c
PRIZE BREAD	OR LONG LOAF		BIG 20 OZ. LOAF	9c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Looping the Youth Hostel Loop on a Tandem

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

This Is the Sort of Crowd—Informal, Jolly, Good Sports, and Fond of Simple Good Times in the Great Outdoors—That a Member of the Youth Hostel Association Meets on the Trail

To Teach in Puerto Rico

Under Federal Plan 300 to Go From United States

San Juan, P. R.

Puerto Rico is getting ready to receive a corps of 300 schoolteachers who will come from every state in the Union to teach English in the local system when the new school year opens.

The schools suffered during a seven-year period from an experiment in English instruction that was intended to make it possible for the system to get along without a competent staff of American teachers. The experiment failed and island parents who observed that their children were making virtually no progress in the mastery of English, are pleased that the youngsters are to have the advantage of daily contact in the classroom with Continental instructors once more.

With the exception of a minority element that believes the island should be independent, virtually everyone is convinced that English is fully as important to Puerto Ricans as their native Spanish. They did not approve the seven-year experiment and were overjoyed when President Roosevelt assumed a personal interest in the welfare of insular school children. He made it clear that Puerto Ricans have an unusual opportunity to become first class bilinguists and insisted that English be taught in all grades.

President Roosevelt appointed as commissioner Dr. José Gallardo, a Puerto Rican, who has been connected with Charleston University at Charleston, S. C., for a good many years and is thoroughly grounded in pedagogical and administrative procedure of the Continent. Dr. Gallardo is a convinced and loyal citizen of the United States and his selection has the approval of the insular administration and nearly all Puerto Rican teachers.

The native-born teacher has been handicapped as an instructor in English by her own acquisition of the language in the island system. She realizes that English must be taught by teachers who have spoken the language from birth. The burden of carrying English as a subject has been a heavy responsibility for many of these teachers. They have carried their own accent into the schoolroom and because, during the depression years, there was no American school, the accent of the teaching staff remained uncorrected.

These teachers, in every community on the island, will welcome the 300 continentals upon arrival. Some of the new teachers will find themselves in the larger sea coast cities, others will be sent to interior towns where their own opportunities for the mastery of Spanish will be unexcelled. If it is good for Puerto Rican children to have the benefit of guidance in English from native-born Americans those same Americans will return from Puerto Rico with the thorough grounding in Spanish that is possible only to those who have had a year's residence abroad.

The assignment to Puerto Rico proves popular with young teachers just out of school. They sense the opportunity for a year abroad on full pay. There is a chance to travel with an assured salary at the end of every month. They believe they can well afford to give one or two years to Puerto Rico before joining a continental school system.

The salary, judged from continental standards, is not high, but there is no shortage of applicants for the available jobs. The requirement is for a degree, bachelor of arts or better, and it is never necessary to fill out the quota with normal school graduates.

The Youth Round Table Hears Of Two New A. Y. H. Routes

One of Our 'Members,' Who Has Sampled the New England Loop, Recommends That We Now Try Michigan

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As we announced at last week's meeting, today the Round Table is giving its full time to going a-hosteling with Miss Z. B. and her girl friend on a tandem. Those of you who live in the Middle West and perhaps have found the New England hostels too far away, will be glad to learn that a hostel route is now being established in Michigan. A third is being organized in California.—Chairman.

* * *

Michigan

A bicycle built for two, a trailer stuffed with hostel equipment, a plentiful supply of energy to pedal 15, 30 or 45 miles a day to a friendly hostel, the open road before us—and with a joyous cheer, we're off!

It is scarcely a year since we read of hostels on this page, and enjoyed a never-to-be-forgotten vacation, hosteling in New England, tandeming in the White Mountains, and now we were ready to blaze the trail to the first hostel west of the Alleghenies! Perhaps we felt a little of the spirit of dauntless pioneers who, decades ago, moved into the wilderness of Michigan.

Saline Valley is a rich farming district just 14 miles from the university town of Ann Arbor, and our hostel is a tenant house with many of the comforts of home, on the Saline Valley Farms. There's work for everyone. This night we made and filled ticks with fresh hay from the barn, cooked supper, which was a hearty and hilarious meal of hamburgers, pears, and omelets flavored with cocoa! We started a registration book and washed dishes. Yet there was time for story-telling and singing around the crackling fireplace before the hostel bedtime hour of ten. It wasn't long before the moon grinned as he looked in at the long-legged hostelers sleeping soundly on short, lumpy ticks! Thus was the first hostel in the Middle West merrily initiated.

* * *

Two and a half years ago Isabel and Monroe Smith, two delightful people of Northfield, Mass., started the first hostel in the United States. There is now a loop of 76 hostels in New England, covering a distance of nearly 1000 miles, with a hostel at 15-mile intervals. Since I must become factual because you must know what to do, what to take, and how much it will cost, I shall plunge right into the cold water of detail at once. First and foremost, of course, you need an unbounded desire for the simple life. Then you sit down and write to American Youth Hostels, Inc., at Northfield, Mass., and tell them that you want a vacation that will be at once inexpensive and splendid, and, if you are a youth under 26 years of age, you include $1 with that letter for a hostel passbook, while if you are a youth over 25 years of age, you send $2 for that passbook.

The Hostel Handbook for 50 cents is chock full of good information, telling you in fullest detail of all that you may expect from this sort of vacation. You need a good, warm sweater, a raincoat, a swim suit, your toothbrush, towels and soap, a sleeping-sack (you can make a sleeping-sack if your mother will loan you two single sheets, which you can sew together, leaving just enough room for you to crawl into, or you can buy one from Northfield very inexpensively), but you MUST have a sleeping-sack because it is in the regulations and your hostel-parents supply you only with a place to sleep and blankets. In order to complete your simple living, you need a messkit, because you are going to do your own cooking, mostly out-of-doors. A flashlight is necessary and I needn't mention your camera. Girls should plan to live in slacks, culottes or shorts. Your whole vacation should not cost you more than $1 a day. All you need to do now is to take your bike or your tandem, or your own two feet, and begin your life of hosteling.

There are now two loops, one in New England and one in Michigan, while one is also being organized on the Pacific coast. When evening comes you seek out the AYH triangle with its arrow pointing to the nearest hostel, surrender your passbook to your house-parent (it is returned to you as you leave in the morning), and 25 cents, the cost of a night's lodging, and give yourself up to a good snooze immediately if you wish, but at least by 10 o'clock.

* * *

How often, with remembering pleasure, we vision those welcoming AYH symbols in our light-hearted two weeks of tandeming last summer beneath New England skies. Sometimes they pointed to renovated barns with soft straw beds in the mangers, perhaps to a glorified chicken-coop, or a schoolhouse or blacksmith's shop. Under those kindly roofs we found shelter for the night, made new friends, swapped stories, sang songs around the glowing camp fire and danced folk dances until the rafters rang.

The most thrilling of our experiences was our first sight of the Richard Schirrman Youth Hostel at Northfield, Mass. Within its two adjoining barns are accommodations for 50 boys and 50 girls, and in separate quarters on the second floor are home-made double-deck straw-mattressed bunks. We arrived at the open door in the early morning, and what a cheerful scene met our eyes. Everyone was busy. Some were sweeping the floor, one was perusing a road map, others were washing breakfast dishes, others were eating in the stalls that serve as breakfast nooks. But the most amusing sight was the fellow in very pink, very short, shorts, oblivious to all excitement, earnestly reading a book on psychology while munching on peanuts and beetops! When evening came there were new faces to join in the merriment in the large recreation room, with its bright red and blue trimmings, dancing and singing, in which our hostel-parents joined. The bell chimed the hour of 10 too soon. But hostelers must be fresh for an early morning start.

Long will we recall our lively send-off the following morning as we set out to "do the Loop." For two glorious weeks we tandemed our happy way through the picturesque New England villages and towns with teeming streets. Now we were on a mountain, rushing along with the wind, and then we were in the valley traveling leisurely, maybe stopping to rest beside a stream to watch the scud of clouds across the blue, or at the roadside to chat with some New England farmer. What memories we cherish! How could we forget our dash down one of New Hampshire's steepest hills, into the valley and up again on the other side. Or the night we toiled up the side of Mount Mousilauke, on the summit of which stands the Dartmouth Outing Club hostel, maintained by undergraduates of Dartmouth College. It was a three-hour climb, on foot—we gave the faithful steed a rest—over boulders and sharp stones, and the mountain was dark and ominous as it smudged against the stars. It was adventuresome, awe-inspiring and dramatic and as we staggered into the hostel at last, we vaguely saw the dark figures reclining on the floor, their faces lighted up by the huge fire which cast fanciful shadows around the room.

* * *

And now we out here in the Middle West may recapture the magic of such experiences. We can look forward to vacations beside the lakes of jolly Michigan, over the newly established loop of 12 hostels from Ann Arbor to Lake Michigan. Michigan now is Region II in this country, having defeated the Pacific coast for that honor. We'll follow the trail of the triangle again, through the verdant Irish Hills, the fruit-laden country around Benton Harbor, to South Haven, back to "beautiful water" (Kalamazoo), down to East Lansing, where we hostel in a dormitory, and back to Ann Arbor. Other hostels are at Dexter, Waterloo, Pleasant Lake, Patterson Lake, and Marshall.

Before many moons we'll tandem the regions of upper Michigan, explore old Indian trails, canoe the lovely rivers in the Michigan sunsets, explore dark shadows where a deer steals softly to the river to drink. Now we look forward to hosteling days in "the land of the Ojibways," bounded by "the big sea waters."

(Miss) Z. B.

* * *

Next week we are leading off the Round Table meeting with our first word from South America. Between now and then, you might like to look up the long, long land of Chile on the map—and its sea-coast city of Valparaiso. You might even enjoy looking up something of this interesting country which our first Round Tabler from the southern hemisphere of the New World calls home.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

With Bright Adventure Shining Ahead—and Perhaps Something Unique in Trailers

The Fiery Steed Is Always Amenable When the Two Youth Hostelers Wish to Gaze at the View

Courtesy of the A. Y. H. Knapsack

Off to a Sturdy Start Along the Climbing Trail

From Linoleum Cut Which Our Round Tabler of Today's Meeting Carries on Her Personal Stationery, Tandem, Sign, Hostel and All. We Like It. Do You?

A Headmaster Speaks

'To Get Nowhere Follow the Crowd'—Message to Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I think it not necessary to explain in detail the meaning back of this statement, "To get nowhere follow the crowd." Clearly the statement suggests that one must get off beaten tracks if he is to rise to heights above the common level.

What I have to say is particularly addressed to boys now in high or preparatory school who expect to enter college eventually. If I were a boy of college preparatory age with an ambition to make something of myself during life, I think I would begin to form some opinion in regard to the career that I wanted to follow and in which I might expect to find success and happiness. Having arrived at a reasonably satisfactory decision, I would give thought to the school or college where I might best be prepared for my vocational selection. Even though college gates had not as yet opened for me, I would, nevertheless, contemplate on the subject—what courses are best for me if admitted to the college of my choice. In other words, I would begin to realize that one does not climb the so-called ladder of success unless he pauses long enough to do some preliminary thinking and planning.

Why Not Investigate The Side Roads?

I suppose that if almost any group of 100 boys who are to go to college were asked to indicate what profession they expect to enter, the choice of not less than 80 per cent of them would lie in one of the following fields: engineering, law, business, dentistry, medicine, or education. Boys are inclined to follow the crowd in their choices and they have got to be good both in ability and judgment to get their heads above it. The shoving and pushing (the competition) in this mass is fast and furious. The main road is packed; why not see if the side roads have anything to offer as an opportunity to get around the crowd and arrive at a worthy destination? In other words, why should not one do a good bit of investigating in other fields that are well rated as vocations but which are not perhaps such popular choices?

A boy once came to me seeking advice about his future both as to college and career. He had few well established ideas about either one or the other and yet he was ambitious to get on. This boy had a hobby. The thought had never occurred to him that in his hobby-interest he could find a professional interest. His hobby was collecting butterflies and other flies and insects and he had a fine collection. This boy is now a professor in his chosen field at one of the best known and largest universities in this country; he is an authority in his profession. He did not lose himself in a crowd.

Is Convention Keeping Him in the Crowd?

Another boy entered our school for the purpose of later entering a liberal arts college. He made fairly satisfactory progress in this direction, but, although there was a pull at his heartstrings away from that particular type of college, he did not know why—not quite. What he needed was assurance that he was not making a serious error by steering a new course. He was interested in art and knew that he was. And yet conventions and parents' wishes were leading him toward the usual practice in choosing a career and a college (too often of a grab-bag sort); they were keeping him in the crowd. He and his parents were finally convinced that a change in policy should be adopted. This boy is now a well-known scenic painter.

I could tell about the boy who chose estate management as a good career for him. Until he talked with me he had never heard of it.

I shall merely cite the case of the boy who liked chemistry and not much of anything else. He was induced to study textile chemistry. He is now a designer of textiles as well as a mill superintendent.

I have in mind the boy who at one time was sure that he would be a jazz band leader throughout life when he entered our school. But he had qualities which induced us to press him to enter a college of liberal arts. He has recently been ordained in the ministry.

Have You Considered Any of These?

I could write a case book on this subject—on boys who have, because of contact and advice, worked out of the crowd.

I shall close by enumerating a few vocations and professions which I think many boys would do well to consider as opportunities for them in working out educational and vocational plans. There are recognised colleges and schools where instruction can be obtained in the fields mentioned.

I offer for consideration the following: metallurgy, paper making, agriculture, farm and estate management, geography, geology, astronomy, weather forecasting, public health service, air and heat conditioning, actuarial work, transportation, industrial chemistry, diplomatic service, wild life preservation, merchant marine.

CHARLES H. SAMPSON.

Tercentenary of Oberlin

Also Marks Beginning of College Coeducation

In the early autumn of 1837 four young women and thirty young men entered as Freshmen the four-year course at Oberlin College leading toward the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The four young women were Mary Hosford of Oberlin, Ohio; Mary Fletcher Kellogg of Jamestown, New York; Elisabeth Smith Prall of New York City; and Caroline M. Rudd of Huntington, Conn. They were the first women to be accepted for a standard college course. Their matriculation in September, 1837, was the beginning of actual college education for women. It was, as well, the beginning of coeducation on the college level. College education for women thus began as coeducation.

* * *

Oberlin College had opened its doors almost four years before, and had been granted a charter by the Ohio Legislature early in 1834. Its first circular had announced that among its objectives was "the elevation of female character, by bringing within the reach of the misjudged and neglected sex, all the instructive privileges which hitherto have unreasonably distinguished the leading sex from theirs."

Until 1837, however, only men students were enrolled in the Collegiate Department, where the course offered was equivalent to that then followed at Yale College. The course offered by the Female Department was not of college grade, but corresponded to courses given in the ladies' seminaries of the East.

Mary Hosford, Mary Kellogg, Elizabeth Prall and Caroline Rudd had all been registered in the Female Department—one of them as early as the Summer Term of 1834. It is even likely that they attended some of the classes in the Collegiate Department before 1837, for Oberlin's First Annual Report announced that the higher classes of the Female Department

will be permitted to enjoy the privileges of such professorships in the Teacher's Collegiate, and Theological Departments as shall best suit their sex, and prospective employment.

The matriculation of these four young women marked the taking of that final citadel so long and so strongly held by a world which considered the feminine mind incapable of higher pursuits of learning.

* * *

Like many events which have proved to be highly significant in the history of the world, it was not widely heralded. The early records of the College reveal no contemporary statements of its importance, no ringing phrases of oratory. The Treasurer's account-book for 1837 simply testifies in fading ink that Mary Hosford, Mary Kellogg, Elisabeth Prall and Caroline Rudd paid their admission fee into the Collegiate Department—and the current catalogue lists them as Freshmen. Four years later three of them received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

To one observer, the event did not pass unnoticed. In the Annals of American Education for October, 1838, William Woodbridge reviewed the general skepticism toward the Oberlin experiment and summed up:

. . . the experiment is unequivocally successful. We consider it now fully established, that the sexes may be educated together.

This discovery is one of the most important ever made. The benefits which are likely to flow from it are immense. Woman is to be free. The hour of her emancipation is at hand. Daughters of America, rejoice!

* * *

The four young women of 1837 were pioneers for the hundreds of thousands of women who have followed in their footsteps. Today there are in the United States alone some five hundred seventy institutions of learning where college courses are open to women. It is estimated that during the past one hundred years more than one million women have received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. College education for women has had an effect upon every phase of civilization that is as incalculable as it is profound.

By order of the Board of Trustees, Oberlin College will devote the day of October 8, 1937, to ceremonies appropriately celebrating the Centennial of the Beginning of College Education for Women and of Coeducation on the College Level. In a larger sense, however, the Centennial belongs not to Oberlin, but to the whole college world. The Board of Trustees hopes that many colleges and universities, older and younger, whether coeducational or for men or for women, may be moved to recognize this centennial in the autumn of 1937 at such time and in such fashion as may seem most appropriate to them.

Ernest Hatch Wilkins,
President of Oberlin College

Reprinted from an announcement folder sent out by Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio.

Nothing Like a Trail Map When Looping the A. Y. H. Loop

Chief Value of College Lies Not in Cash Return

We have many laments over the depression but the depression taught us some things we might have waited years to learn. One thing we learned was the fallacy of the notion that the chief value of education was its paying quality.

Of all the values of education, cash return should rate at the bottom of the list. Education should contribute to a man's spiritual and mental estate and make it possible for him to be happier and more useful to society. All other values are secondary.

Go to college for the sake of the college experience; the opportunity to associate with a select group of persons interested in the same things you are interested in; the opportunity to use a library; the opportunity to be with experts in various fields; the opportunity to express yourself in class discussion; the opportunity to enjoy a type of social life peculiar to student groups; the opportunity to try out points of view and attitudes toward social institutions and the opportunity to dream dreams of the future.—From "The Saturday Letters" by Raymond E. Manchester, Dean of Men at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. (Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio: The F. W. Orth Company.)

Chemistry Students Share in Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chapel Hill N. C.

Just as schoolboys doing daily chores relieve their parents of much detailed, time-absorbing labor, thus allowing them to devote more time to the larger problems of family life, so the promising young student of chemistry may be asked in the future to carry on some of the simpler researches of professional chemists.

At least this is the scheme presented by Dr. Warren P. Cortelyou, former professor at Alfred University, at the annual meeting of chemists, which was held this year at the University of North Carolina. Such a practice will result, he says, in the completion of many research "chores" which professional chemists want done, but which they have no time to do themselves, and will at the same time provide an organized, fruitful undergraduate research program.

The practical experience thus obtained should help students to bridge the gap between the theoretical chemistry of the classroom and the actual problems encountered in professional work outside the classroom. The American Chemical Society has felt keenly the need of such an arrangement. Assignment of definite problems, the answers to which instructors do not already know, will provide greater incentive to the better students, but will not relieve teachers of the need for lecturing to average students. And such an early initiation into the delights of research—finding out things nobody else knew about—will, it is hoped, arouse the interest of students who might otherwise drift into other fields—or just drift.

Under the sponsorship of Prof. Otto Reinmuth, University of Chicago; Prof. B. Smith Hopkins, University of Illinois, and Prof. Otto M. Smith of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, a plan has been formulated for the establishment of a centralized correlating committee to distribute research problems submitted by interested chemists.

Each problem is to be assigned to several groups working independently, in order to provide an adequate check of results. Students carrying out researches successfully will be awarded certificates by the sponsoring society and their findings be published in scientific journals where they will be available to chemists and editors of chemical literature.

In the colleges especially, undergraduate research may well serve as an apprenticeship for graduate research. The award of certificates and the publication of results will greatly stimulate such work, and may conceivably replace the artificial reward of grades for work well done.

In addition, much data already determined but not published may be brought to light. The chores of chemistry, hitherto neglected, will be done, and science will benefit from the accumulation and recording of much material in simple but vital classifications.

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Business and Industry

Cotton Price Rise Induces Heavy Buying in Cloth Market

Commerce and Finance

June Chain Store Sales Up 11 P. C. Over 1936 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of June chain store sales maintained the high level of recent months, according to Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc., but the advance over last year is moderating considerably.

Sales for the first 25 chains reporting for the last month totaled $256,740,329, an increase of $26,770,909 or 11.7 per cent. This compares with an average gain over last year of about 15 per cent during the earlier months, and with a gain of 26 per cent in March, which was the peak month of the year.

The results of the chains however for the first six months of the year were very satisfactory compared with a year ago. These same chains did a total of $1,382,236,312 which was an increase of $176,584,753 or 14.6 per cent over the same six months in 1936. As compared with the volume during the first six months of 1935, business this year is exactly 25 per cent ahead.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains reporting arranged in groups:

	June, 1937	June, 1936	Per Cent Increase
Mail order	$93,812,841	$76,389,999	22.8
Variety	88,916,500	86,155,638	3.2
Grocery	55,313,629	50,394,223	9.8
Drug	8,001,671	7,443,734	7.5
Shoe	6,669,827	5,660,845	17.7
Apparel	4,025,861	3,924,981	2.5
	$256,740,329	$229,969,420	11.7
	6 Months 1937	6 Months 1936	
Mail order	$479,372,057	$382,914,664	25.2
Variety	473,974,161	441,362,839	7.4
Grocery	329,332,223	292,547,327	12.6
Drug	47,870,835	43,987,649	8.9
Shoe	31,683,551	26,515,750	19.4
Apparel	20,023,485	18,323,320	9.3
	$1,382,236,312	$1,205,651,559	14.6

As has been the case for many months past, the outstanding gains in the chain store field are still being reported by the mail order group, which were 22.8 per cent ahead of the previous month, and for the first six months the increase is 25.2 per cent. The extent to which business in this group has improved over a year ago may be visualized from the fact that the four most important mail order chains in the country have transacted nearly $1000,00,000 more business during the first six months of this year than a year ago.

The volume reported for these chains for the first six months of this year is the largest in any six months since the chains have been reporting their sales, and reflects growing improvement in the agricultural sections of the country.

The next most outstanding improvement in chain store sales last month and for the six months was reported by the shoe division. These chains, like the mail order division, have also had the best six months in their history. The improvement last month was 17.7 per cent over the same month a year ago, and for the six months the gain was 19.4 per cent.

Prices on Cloaks And Suits Seen Due For 5 P. C. Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In order to meet the wage increase to workers now effective, prices on cloaks and suits will advance at least 5 per cent, according to Samuel Klein, executive director of the Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., and chairman of the Fair Trade Practice Committee of the National Coat and Suit Industry Recovery Board.

Mr. Klein said that in some instances increases would be reflected in "a revision of values without radical price departures" but the general tendency will be to institute advances on prices now prevailing. He announced group meetings will be called to discuss changes in "cost factors," and asserted that 'some of the long established price points will have to be abandoned."

Firms making $26.75 to $32.75 merchandise, for example, will not be able to hold the lowest end of that range, he said, and added they will undoubtedly have to begin at $27.75. The $39.75 price also is eliminated by the wage advance, he said, suggesting that a $41.75 price will be established, "which will be the bottom terminal of the so-called 'medium-priced merchandise.'"

Automobile Sales Estimate

NEW YORK (CP)—New passenger car sales in the United States in June were estimated at 325,000 units, compared with 392,200 in May and 380,000 in June last year, R. L. Polk & Co. reports. Registrations for nine states in June declined 16.74 per cent from May and 13.13 per cent from June, 1936.

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Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 21
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	July 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 21
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10

Steel Rate Best Since Last May

By the Associated Press

New York

Steel production for the current week, on the basis of the American Iron and Steel Institute's estimate, is the highest since late May, when the wave of strikes curtailed operations of some of the large independent mills.

The estimate for the week was 82.7 per cent of capacity, a sharp rise from 67.3 a week ago. The low figure for last week, steel circles said, was due almost entirely to the usual Fourth of July shut-downs. The holiday decline, it was said, had obscured the back-to-work movement in strike areas, which was in progress before the Independence Day week end.

The week's estimate compared with an operating rate of 69 per cent a year ago.

A slowing down in new buying of steel products was reported in some quarters. Many producers, however, have carried into the summer sizable accumulations of orders from the spring and winter months, and this backlog is a cushion against seasonal slackening.

Bermuda Company Bids $800,000 For More Match Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Another bid has been made for additional assets of the International Match Corporation.

This time the International Match Realization Company, Ltd., of Bermuda has offered the Irving Trust Company, trustee in bankruptcy, $800,000 for the assets of the Vulcan Match Company, all the shares of which are owned by the bankruptcy estate. Irving Trust, over a period of years, has accumulated some $550,000 in cash accruing to Vulcan Match, so that a gross value of $1,350,000 is now placed on its assets. A few weeks ago the Bermuda concern made a firm offer of $6,500,000 for various non-American assets in the estate.

The assets of Vulcan Match will be offered at public sale by Oscar W. Ehrhorn, referee in bankruptcy, on July 29, or at any adjournment of the meeting of International Match creditors called for that date. Item A will consist of all the Vulcan assets as an entirety, together with all claims, demands, causes of action and rights of any kind whatsoever against Federal Match Corporation and Union Match Company.

Gold Flow to U. S. Beginning to Dry Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The long continued flow of foreign gold to the United States showed signs of drying up. For the first time in two months there were no reported engagements abroad Monday for shipment here.

Engagements have been declining gradually since devaluation of the French franc, although banking circles estimated $50,000,000 to $60,000,000 is in transit on account of previous transactions.

Tapering of the movement was also coincident with a rise in the pound sterling rate which had the effect of lowering the price of gold in the London open market.

Yield on Treasury Issue Is .514 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reports that it has sold its weekly $50,000,000 273-day bill issue at an average discount of .514 per cent, compared with .490 per cent last week.

The announcement also made known that a $50,000,000 issue of 155-day bills, which were offered to put new cash into the Treasury's working balance, was sold at an average discount of .419 per cent. None of these bills was sold last week.

Pacific Coast Exporter Wins Tax Relief Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Products delivered at docks for shipment to markets abroad are not subject to state tax, even when such products are held at docks for a period extending into a new tax year, according to a legal decision handed down here in a case brought by Multnomah county against an exporter of lumber.

The suit asked collection of $409.75 on 1,242,000 feet of railroad ties delayed in shipment to China because of the maritime strike. Collection demands were based on the theory that the ties were not in export trade because their journey had not been continuous.

Judge Tucker of the Circuit Court declared that it was mere speculation on the part of the county to assume the company might change its plan and divert the shipment. He declared the presumption was the contract would be carried out as made by the concern with the Chinese Government.

The issue was a test case and the court's decision was most gratifying to exporters generally on the Pacific coast, it is contended.

Sales of Cotton Cloth Best Since The Spring Boom

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Swinging suddenly into action following the bullish interpretation placed upon the government's cotton crop estimate, primary cotton gray goods markets saw the largest volume of buying during the past week that has taken place since the spring buying boom ended more than two months ago. Trading became active on a wide front, and before the week closed total sales mounted to at least 150 per cent of the current week's output from the looms. Furthermore, the market gave no evidence of having fully covered its requirements, and there were indications that strong demand for goods would continue during this week.

It was the larger converters that figured chiefly in the activity past week, and orders were laid down for large yardage in most of the standard print cloth constructions, in some of the odd counts, in carded broadcloths, and to some extent in sheetings and carded yarn fancies. Prices on most of these constructions moved smartly upward. The close of the week saw most of the standard print cloth numbers a quarter to three-eighths of a cent higher in price than when the trading began.

Higher Prices

Round-lot inquiries for print cloths began immediately after the announcement of the Government's cotton crop report, and it became evident at once that advancing raw material prices would inevitably force gray goods prices higher. Mills were inclined to stiffen their price attitude the more business they took, but buyers followed up the advance with further purchases, pushing quotations still higher. Standard 39-inch four yard 80 squares began the week at 8¼ cents, but moved to 8½ cents for early fall deliveries as the week closed.

Carded broadcloths were taken in fully as large a way as were standard print cloths. The 36½-inch 5 yard 80x60s sold in volume running into millions of yards at prices which moved up steadily from 6⅝ to 7 cents, while the 37-inch 4.10 yard 100x60s were also taken in heavy volume at prices which climbed from 8¼ cents to 8½ cents.

Carded broadcloths and print cloths, total sales were estimated to exceed 45,000,000 yards during the week, besides the orders taken for odd counts. This is by far the largest week reported since last March or April when the buying boom was at its heighth.

Sheetings were only moderately active, and the price advance was not so pronounced. Some business was taken in striped sheetings for the bag trade, and there was also filling-in business in small lots for quick delivery.

Fine Goods Active

In the fine goods section of the market, fabrics made of combed yarns shared very substantially in the week's trading activity, and prices moved up sharply, just as they did in print cloths. Sales in this section of the market were estimated at well in excess of 15,000,000 yards for the week.

Combed lawns sold for spot and nearby delivery to the extent of some 10,000,000 yards, most of the business being on the standard numbers in the regular widths. The 40-inch 76x72s, 9.00 yard, sold at prices which advanced from 7⅞ cents up to 7¾ and 7⅞ cents, while the 40-inch 8.50 yard 88x80s moved at 8¾ and 8¾ cents.

There was also some active trading in voiles and piques and dimities, the latter ranging in price between 8 and 10 cents according to construction. Forward shipment goods, moreover, were commanding a higher price than quick deliveries.

Heavy sales of combed broadcloths were also reported. The 136x60s and the 128x68s, which sold early in the week at 11¼ cents, were firm at the close at 12 cents, after having sold to the volume of several million yards for nearby and for early Fall delivery. Some 10,000 pieces of 128x64 slub yarn broadcloths were sold around 13¼ cents.

A T & T May Income Below 1936 Month

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports May net operating income of $1,374,367 (after expenses and taxes, but before subsidiary dividends and fixed charges) against $1,793,040 in May, 1936. Operating net for the first five months totaled $9,101,744 against $9,311,219 in the like period a year ago.

May gross income was $8,708,827 against $8,685,915 in May, 1936, and five months' gross was $45,547,756, against $43,897,971.

Georgia Power Leader Believes TVA Menace

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Preston S. Arkwright, president of the Georgia Power Company, told the Public Service Commission "the menace of the TVA" jeopardizes the ability of his company to finance a program of expansion in Georgia.

"I have people coming to me every day," Mr. Arkwright said, "asking me whether the company is safe to put their money in.

"The bonds of the Georgia Power Comany have been degraded because of the fear of what the TVA and its immensity would do with our property.

"There is no reason why the TVA and power companies working cooperatively, could not achieve the aims of the TVA, but there seems to be a determination for the Government to take over the power business," Mr. Arkwright concluded.

Justification for Brokerage Fee Increase Seen in Higher Costs

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the current Wall Street controversy over the subject of higher brokerage fees for security trading, stirred up by the report of the Pierce Committee on Commissions to the New York Stock Exchange, a rough line-up of opposing sides has taken place. By and large, the so-called "wire houses" are in favor of the higher commissions, while the local houses, who far outnumber the wire houses but do a much smaller average volume of business, are against them. Among the larger wire houses are the following:

House	No. Branch offices
Bache (J. S.) & Co.	42
Bennett (Jas. E.) & Co.	39
Penner & Beane	49
E. A. Pierce & Co.	59
Thomson & McKinnon	38

High Cost of Service

Of course it cannot be categorically stated that all or any of these houses favor the higher rates. No one is making any official statements in the Street except "in camera." Only the Committee has gone on record. The membership of the Committee is drawn in part from wire houses, in part from local houses. It is as follows:

Member and House	No. Branches
E. A. Pierce, E. A. Pierce & Co.	59
Edward K. Davis, Dominick & Dominick	5
Benjamin H. Brinton, Brinton & Co.	0
Paul V. Shields, Shields & Co.	15
Bertrand L. Taylor Jr., Taylor & Delany	0

It was even rumored last fall that differences of opinion in the Committee were in part responsible for the delay in submission of the report. The Committee was set up in October, 1935.

Principal reason which rumor ascribed to the wire houses for wishing higher rates is their comparatively inelastic overhead costs. The Committee referred to the "inability, by reason of sudden variations in activity, of the N. Y. S. E. house to adjust its personnel at all times to its current needs. During the greater part of the time it must, if its business is to be properly cared for, maintain a substantially larger staff than is necessary at the moment to enable it to meet the sudden demands of large activity." The larger houses probably have operating costs even less elastic than the small or local houses; wire leases at $2 per mile, for example, cannot be readily abandoned and then renewed, and the personnel of branch offices can be reduced only to a certain limit.

Sees Trading Decline Permanent

In this connection there is general agreement in the Street, with the view of the committee that the shrinkage in the volume of trading in recent years is fairly permanent. As the committee pointed out, a large number of branch offices have already been eliminated since the heyday of trading. Presumably more will have to be cut out unless volume shows a definite uptrend or commissions are raised.

Another change has probably occurred in recent years which gives support to the committee's recommendation for higher fees. The proportion of trading now done for investment is probably much higher than it was. The 55 per cent margin requirement has eliminated considerable speculation. It is almost impossible today to pyramid operations. The volume of brokers' loans is only about one sixth of the 1929 normal level.

Contrary to the general impression, cash transactions are more expensive to the broker than margin trading. Aside from the frequently larger amount of paper work which he imposes on the broker, the customer incurs no debit balance for the broker to earn interest on. As one office manager told this correspondent, "we borrow at 1½ per cent, and charge our best customers 3 per cent, our ordinary customers 4 per cent and if we don't like our customers we charge them 6 per cent."

And, as a rule, the investor wants more service than the speculator. He expects the broker not only to keep on hand Standard, Moody's, Poor's, the Wall Street Journal, and other leading investment services and financial publications, but also trained security analysts to help him read them and very often to give him advice. As the committee reported to the exchange, "Undoubtedly altogether too much free service is being given to many customers, the cost of which should be borne by them rather than made a part of the general expense of operations."

Woes of the Brokers

The Committee just about summarized the woes of the brokers in the following two paragraphs:

"The securities business has not been exempt from increased costs that have affected other professions and industries. Fair wages for employees, prices of materials and supplies, expenses incurred in compliance with the securities laws, social security and other taxes, all are rising progressively while the use of the exchange facilities is shrinking. Present tax laws do not permit the accumulation of capital of Exchange members in prosperous years to carry the business through lean periods. Because of the financial strength required for the protection and service of customers, this condition must be met by a "pay as you go" policy.

"While commission revenue to pay these increased expenses has declined drastically with the drop in volume and in average price traded, interest income, formerly an important source of revenue, also has diminished. The loss has been occasioned primarily by the increase in margin requirements and the preponderance of cash investment in today's volume. . . . Some member firms have succeeded in holding earnings in the black by diversification of activities in commodities and in underwriting. We hold it to be an unsound condition if securities commission business cannot be made self-supporting."

The interest of the wire houses is involved also in the following quotation from the Committee's report—"The evidence is clear that out-of-town trades are smaller on the average than New York City business in spite of extra costs for service of wire business, whether for branch offices or for correspondents. . . . Your committee is not prepared at this time to make recommendations for special charges on wire business but suggests that this question receive further study in relation to the Exchange as a whole."

No Deterrent to Investor

Thus the argument for higher rates boils down principally to the fact that brokers' costs are up, and that buyers are getting more service than ever before. To this must be added the practical consideration that the investment buyers for cash, who are getting more service and (through their lack of debit balances) paying less for it, are not likely to be deterred from investment transactions by higher commission fees as the speculator, trading for a few points turn, is likely to be deterred. While, for example, the odd-lot speculator may be scared off from a 10-share purchase of Steel at par by the obvious fact that the market must advance 3½ points before he can get out even, the odd-lot investor who buys to "put it away and forget it" is not likely to be so deterred. And in so far as the present market is more investor-minded than previous markets, its volume is less likely to be affected by higher rates.

Lastly in defense of the proposed rates it must be said that the present commission rates on the New York Stock Exchange are smaller than those on such leading foreign exchanges as Toronto and London.

Price Range of Stock	Commission per share—New York	Toronto or Montreal	London
$12 to $25	12½c		
$13 to $25	12½	20c	
$25 to $37½	15	25	25c
$37½ to $50	15	25	31
$50 to $75	17½		37½

RFC Bank Loans 91 P. C. Repaid, Statement Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announces that of $1,981,000,690 in loans extended to banks and trust companies including advances to aid in the liquidation or reorganization of closed banks, $1,812,375,135, or 91 per cent had been repaid at the end of June, leaving but $168,625,555 outstanding. The RFC report to Congress covered the period from its establishment in February, 1932 to June 30, 1937.

Disbursements of all kinds by the corporation, over that period, exclusive of disbursements to other Federal agencies and for relief, aggregated $6,481,013,604, of which $4,614,268,980, or about 71 per cent, has been repaid.

Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, said that repayments were continuing on a very satisfactory basis and the net amount of receipts over expenditures in 1937 had been $84,000,000 greater than in 1936. This was due chiefly to larger retirement by banks of preferred stock which had been purchased by the RFC.

During June the RFC had operated on a restricted basis, its disbursements for the month amounting to only $31,073,405. Loan disbursements to banks and trust companies in the month were only $504,000, indicating the extent to which this type of aid had declined. Another $7,600,000, however, was employed in the purchase of preferred stock of banks.

Larger disbursements in June included a loan of $10,000,000 to a railroad; $3,000,000 to mortgage loan companies, $1,200,000 to drainage districts; $3,300,000 for self-liquidating projects, $1,000,000 for the Disaster Loan Corporation, and about $1,900,000 to industrial and commercial business.

The report showed that in all, $939,019,916 of the loan disbursements to banks had been for the purpose of facilitating dividend distributions to depositors of 2,725 closed banks and of the amount disbursed $856,309,584 had been repaid.

Through June, the report stated, the corporation had purchased from the Public Works Administration 1,630 issues of securities having a par value of $498,177,721, and of this total had resold securities with a par value of $364,668,259 in the private investment market at a premium of $10,706,050.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Reciprocal Trade—Belgium-Luxemburg, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden have just signed an agreement to improve economic relations by taking common action and have agreed to the gradual reduction of trade barriers and abolition of "crisis" measures. Belgium-Luxemburg and the Netherlands agree to admit specifically listed products without import restrictions other than duties. They also agree not to impose any fresh barriers to trade. Denmark, Finland, Netherlands Indies, Norway and Sweden agree not to increase duties against any of the signatory countries and not to introduce new trade restrictions with respect to products on another list.

Norwegian Steel Industry—Throughout 1936 the Norwegian demand for iron and steel products was maintained and industries consuming such materials were extremely active. New shipbuilding and house construction on a large scale marked this period. At the close of the year 63,000 tons of ships were under construction in the yards of Norway compared with 16,000 tons at the end of 1935.

Norway Fishing—While Norway's fisheries have been an important industry for many years their scope has been extended, particularly since the world war and today that country is the first-ranking fish-producing nation of Western Europe. At the present time, with a population of only 2,750,000, Norway handles as much fish industrially as Great Britain. Only Japan, and perhaps Russia exceed Norway in the annual production and value of their fisheries. The United States is the largest buyer of canned fish from Norway and in 1936 absorbed more than 18,000 tons or almost half the total exports.

Swedish Co-operatives—Wholesale turnover of merchandise by the Swedish Co-operative Union increased by about $3,719,000 in 1936 compared with 1935 to total about $49,137,800. Industrial production by the Co-operative Union established a new high record in 1936 when the value of the production was recorded at about $30,806,600 compared with $26,554,780 in 1935. Important industrial undertakings by the Co-operative Union during the year included the establishment of factories for the production of rubber tires, a staple fiber factory, a margarine factory, several flour mills, factories to make Swedish bread, macaroni and other activities.

Sweden's Foreign Trade—The value of imports into and exports from Sweden during the first quarter of this year considerably exceeded that of the like period of 1936. Total exports for the quarter of this year were valued at about $89,632,000 and imports about $111,103,500 compared with about $74,154,000 and $95,497,000 respectively, in the first quarter a year ago. About 70 per cent of Sweden's estimated timber sales for the year had been concluded by the end of March.

Danish Cement—The Danish cement industry has an estimated total capacity of about 5,500,000 barrels per annum, the output of eight factories. No cement was imported into Denmark during 1936 and only 19 tons in 1935. Exports of cement totaled 331,025 tons in 1936 against 301,728 tons in the preceding year. It is understood that the export markets consisted chiefly of Africa, South and Central America and to some extent United States.

Refrigeration in Finland—A large increase in the installation of electrical refrigerators in residential units in Finland has been recorded during the past few years and at the present time most of the new apartment buildings being constructed in the principal cities are so equipped. The refrigerating machinery used is purchased abroad and installed in boxes manufactured locally. Two makes of vacuum cleaners have been sold extensively in Finland and sewing machines have been developed particularly by two companies.

Fertilizer for Latvia—Presents of fertilizers instead of food delicacies to country cousins are being urged by the Latvian Minister of Agriculture as a means of increasing the country's foodstuffs supply. The Minister has made a number of such appeals to urban dwellers having relatives in farming districts or who contemplate spending vacations on farms to take or send small bags of nitrate fertilizers instead of the gifts usually found in vacation or week-end luggage. The Union of Farm Co-operatives is making small bags of fertilizers readily available to all who wish to participate in the unique plan.

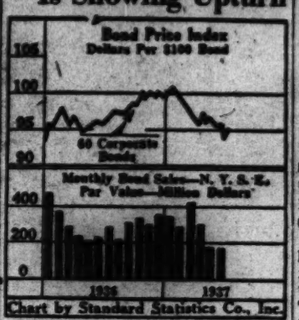
Belgian Retail Trade—The Belgian Government has introduced a bill into Parliament through the Ministry of Economic Affairs for the control of retail trade and traders which, if enacted into law, would represent a drastic departure from the procedure which has always characterized free activities in this field of enterprise in Belgium. Both chain and individual retailers are included in the scope of the measure.

Belgian Oleomargarine—Production and consumption of margarine in Belgium have increased sharply during the past few years with production during the last 15 years registering an advance of about 400 per cent The per capita consumption of margarine in Belgium at present is estimated at 6.4 kilos as compared with 6.75 kilos in England, 7.75 kilos in Germany, 9 kilos in the Netherlands and 22 kilos in Denmark. Since foreign butter has been subjected to restrictions for the past few years margarine production has accordingly increased.

Netherlands Fishing—The output of the Netherlands' sea coast and river fisheries reached a total of more than 232,000 metric tons in 1936, valued at about $27,380,000, much of which was exported, with sizable consignments to the United States. Belgium replaced Gremany as the principal buyer of fishery products from the Netherlands in 1936. France continued as an important outlet, while increased shipments of herrings were forwarded to the U. S. S. R. and the United States.

Netherlands Milk—Efforts are being made to find new outlets or invent new applications to absorb the surplus production of milk and dairy products in the Netherlands and to this end an organization of dairymen are gathering information concerning the operation of milk bars in Great Britain. As but few milk bars are maintained in the Netherlands at the present time, it has been expressed that an increase in the number of such an outlet would probably offer an opportunity for the sale of appropriate equipment.

Bond Price Trend Is Showing Upturn



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The course of the Standard Statistics Company bond price index and the volume of bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange are traced on the chart for the past 18 months.

Crowley Avers It Behooves Bankers To Support FDIC

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation told bankers that unless they follow sound policies "it is only reasonable to expect that supervisory authorities must act vigorously."

Addressing a forum meeting of North Carolina, bankers, Mr. Crowley said that it is to the advantage of good gankers "to have the profession purged of those individuals who indulge in unsafe and unsound practices."

He asserted the FDIC is determined that depositors "shall not again unknowingly trust their funds to men of this calibre."

Mr. Crowley asserted that the quality of bank management is improving steadily, but added that "the chicanery of one bad banker can blacken the name of the whole profession, and the manipulations and malpractices of one poorly managed bank can pull to ruin thousands of institutions."

The speaker criticized persons who, he said, have deliberately attempted "to undermine our efforts" in the insurance of bank deposits.

In several recent instances, he said, bankers have attacked the FDIC, charging, among other things, that deposit insurance is fundamentally unsound.

"If the ideas and attitude of men like this are to become the credo of American bankers," he continued, "then surely federal deposit insurance will fail.

"And should it fail, let me say that the guilt will lie directly at the doorstep of the bankers of the banking system."

He expressed the view that the task of bankers will be much more simple "if, in the future, booms can be held to the stature of rolling hills and if depressions become glens rather than chasms."

Canada Exports Of Wheat Up in Value

OTTAWA, Ont (CP)—Canada's export of wheat during June of this year was less than half the volume of last year, but showed a substantial increase in value per bushel compared with June 1936, the National Revenue Department reports.

Exports of wheat totaled 12,180,068 bushels worth $15,441,883, compared with 25,763,565 at $19,682,585 in June last year. Wheat flour exports amounted to 389,995 bushels valued at $2,329,245 against 430,171 at $1,663,424.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping, Etching, Everyday, Humorous, Religious boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Write for 21-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 111, Boston, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

NORTHERN MINNESOTA—For sale, factory building, machinery for seasonal business, large comfortable residence, beautiful grounds; ideal summer home. X-13, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS; full or part time; good commission; see our advertisement on the Women's Page tomorrow. JENNIE D'OR, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $23 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. V-11, Indianapolis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Attractive upper 3 room and dressing room, insulated, cross ventilation, all conveniences; near trains, trolleys; oil heat, continuous hot water included in rent; women, 1 or 2; references. Parkway 0790.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, Long Island, N. Y.—Lower floor, 5-fam. detached, 5 light rms., tiled porch, garage, yard, conv. to city, church, new High School. 9123 86th St., Vi. 7-8161

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR SALE to settle estate—Summer cottage, furnished, 7 rooms, bath, and large lot 150 miles from Boston; good hunting and fishing; $1500. Tel. J-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 308 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (116th); trained nurses, also practical governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C Un. 4-8242.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2278

HELP WANTED—MEN

AT ONCE, counsellor in year-round school for special children—tutoring, physical care of handicapped boy; references required; Christian Scientist preferred. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, INC., Shelton, Conn. Phone Huntington 23.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RINGS. Watches and Diamonds. Watches for Graduation. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston

OFFICES TO LET

SUITE — (2 rooms) suitable (man) practitioner; furnished, including typewriter; quiet; outside, sunny; $25 monthly. Room 1004-A, 15 E. 40th St., New York

PAYING GUESTS

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
Modern — Clean — Cool. Directly on beach. Superior accommodations at modest rates. Inspection and inquiry invited. I. A. SHAW.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable room; transient or permanent; reasonable prices. COM. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7702.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER — Legal experience, good references; go anywhere. MYRA A. MERRIAM, 436 Poplar Street, New Haven, Conn.

SUMMER BOARD

BRIDGEWAY INN
On Salmon River, Leesville, East Hampton, Conn. A Modern Inn of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine; sports; rates $27, $35, $42 weekly American plan. Booklet. W. C. Root.

GREEN MOUNTAINS — Lake country, wood trails, riding, walking, swimming, canoeing; delicious food; an interlude in Vermont stillness; reasonable rates; historic Echo Lake Inn; Tyson, Vermont. CAROLINE RAY.

SUMMER GUESTS
Plan your vacation today at Union Lake Lodge on secluded lake, 74 miles from Boston; booklet. Tel. 23-3. Union Lake Lodge, Barrington, New Hampshire.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ART TEACHER—Camp or boarding school. Christian Scientist preferred; experience, 3rd grade thru junior high school; references; duties other than teaching accepted. Write Box C-16, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for women's worn, old fur coats. J. F. CO., 118 West 24th. Chickering 4-4488. Opposite Macy's, near B'way, N. Y.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wis 7-7989.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

A FIVE or six room apartment or house, Boston or vicinity; 2 in family; rent must be moderate. Tel. Middlesex 6288-M.

SEE PAGE 18

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Today's sales (est.) 850,000
Previous day 1,040,000
1937 sec. to date 238,617,800
1936 sec. to date 212,788,220

Leading Issues Off Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Stocks wavered in today's quiet market session and many of the leaders stepped back fractions to around 2 points.

Volume dwindled appreciably on the decline. Near the final hour quotations were down near their bottom levels. Transfers were at the rate of about 850,000 shares.

Down the greater part of the day were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Boeing, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Sears Roebuck, Standard Oil of New Jersey, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, and General Electric.

In a slim groove were Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, United Aircraft, Texas Corp., Southern Railway, Great Northern and Douglas Aircraft.

Gains were registered for Homestake Mining, Armour, Wilson & Co., Swift, J. I. Case, Deere, Kennecott and Western Union.

A few foreign loans were marked up fractions to about 2 points today but the bond list generally settled into a steadier pace after its broad mid-year rally.

Poland 6s extended previous gains about 2 points and Poland 8s and 7s were moderately higher in quiet dealings. Cuba 5½s ran up more than a point and German 5½s edged a little higher. Leading Japanese issues also held their ground despite fighting with the Chinese in the Far East.

United States Government obligations swayed in a narrow orbit and most top-grade corporate bonds just about held gains on the July upturn.

Fractionally higher were Santa Fe general 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Western Union 5s. With many stocks a bit wobbly, convertibles lost favor. Studebaker 6s fell about 2 points at one time.

Small losses were recorded in Allegheny 5s, stamped, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, International Telephone 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

Indications of at least a temporary check to the recnt heavy movement of capital to the United States were watched closely by bond men on the possibility they might foreshadow some contraction in demand for good-grade investments. However, it was pointed out, banks still were oversupplied with loanable funds and money rates remain close to the extreme lows of recent years.

Of most interest was the recognition that a diminution in the gold inflow would mean less Treasury borrowing to obtain funds for "sterlizing" the yellow metal to prevent it from entering the nation's credit structure.

NEW YORK, July 13 (AP)—Curb stock prices see-sawed today, the list spotted with fractional gains and losses.

Among oils on the upside were International Petroleum, Creole Petroleum, Imperial Oil, and Cosden Petroleum, while fractional declines were shown by Sunday Oil, Gulf Oil and Humble Oil.

Trends in the utilities were also in both directions. Slightly higher were United Gas preferred, United Light & Power preferred "A," and Standard Power & Light. A bit lower were Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power, American Gas & Electric, Arkansas Natural Gas and United Gas.

In the industrial group, Aluminum Co. of America and Cyanamid "B" showed gains.

Pennroad was slightly lower.

London Market Holding Steady

LONDON—The Spanish non-intervention deadlock continued to exercise a restricting influence on trading in the stock market, but the undertone was steady.

British funds were idle and steady, the War Loan 3½s being quoted at £100 5-16. Foreign bonds were weak, especially Chinese and Japanese issues. Chinese 5s were off 1½ at 97 and Japanese 5s off ½ at 82. French 4½s were quoted at 14¾, off ½, and German 7s at 64½, off ½.

Industrial issues were quietly steady. General Electric, Ltd., was quoted at 80s 6d, Imperial Chemical Industries 37s and Distillers Co., Ltd., 109s 6d. Domestic rails were slightly firmer.

Oil securities were inactive but steady. Royal Dutch selling at £45⅝. Rubber shares were steady with the commodity price firmer at 9¼d. Kaffirs received some support, West Witwatersrand selling at £7⅝. Copper shares were generally maintained, but Rhokana Corp. was easier at £12 15-16. Tin issues were idle.

International issues were irregular, but U. S. Steel was a firm feature at $114 1-32.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Stocks closed irregular. Transatlantics, mines and home rails were firm, off slightly from the highs. Industrials and oils were uneven.

Paris—The Bourse closed generally heavy. Government bonds had losses as high as 90 points. Bank of France ended 80 points net lower.

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed 1¾ to 1¾ higher. Cotton ended quiet and steady, 1 to 4 points higher.

Regulator Dividend Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company has increased its dividend with the declaration of a quarterly distribution of 75 cents a comman share. On Feb. 20 and May 20 quarterly payments of 50 cents each were distributed.

Bar Gold Off in London

LONDON, July 13 (AP)—Bar gold declined 3d. to 139s. 11d here today. The sterling price equivalent is $34.77.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88	64½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	68	67¾	67¾	Jul 12
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	4	76½	76	76	
23⅝	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	13	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	23½	Adams-Millis (3)	3	36	33¾	33¾	Jul 12
36	28	Addressog (1.40)	3	30⅜	30½	30⅝	Jul 12
4⅝	2	Advance Rumo	3	3½	3½	3½	Jul 10
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	9	73⅜	71½	72⅝	+ ⅝
3⅝	2⅜	Air-Way El Ap	9	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.80a)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅜	Allegheny	43	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
88½	38	Alleg pf 350 ww	1	40½	40½	40½	Jul 12
89¾	34½	Alleg pf 350 ww	9	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅝
45⅝	30½	Allegh pr pf	3	40½	40	40½	Jul 13
27½	17½	Allen Steel (.20g)	9	38⅜	36½	37¼	Jul 9
258½	215	Allied Indust (1)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	Jul 9
33½	20	Al Ghem & Dye (6)	7	228	226½	227	+ ½
22⅞	15	Allied Mills (2g)	10	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
85	74	Allied Strs (.20a)	20	19½	19	19	+ ⅛
64½	57	Allied St pf (8)	2	77	77	77	+ ⅛
39¾	22	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	32	69¾	67½	68¾	— ⅛
8⅞	4½	Alpha P Cem (2)	2	35⅜	35	35	— ⅛
53½	34½	Amal Lea	2	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
114½	80	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	37	37	37	Jun 30
101½	83	Amerada (2)	4	93¼	92	92	—1
41¾	30½	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	2	94	93½	94	
80¾	57¼	Am Bk Note (½g)	13	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
121	90¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¾g)	1	63	63	63	
176¼	133½	Am Can (4a)	14	164¾	162	164½	+ 3½
71	46	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	156	156	+ ½
104½	77	Am Car & F (¼g)	1	84¼	84½	84½	— ⅛
32¾	28	Am Car & F pf (4g)	3	83	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
148	115	Am Ch & C (⅛g)	10	31½	31½	31¾	— ⅛
106	98	Am ChemC pf (5)	3	141	141	141	Jul 8
23⅜	13¾	Am Colortype	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 9
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 12
33¾	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	7	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
13½	5¾	Am Encaus Til	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
17	10½	Am Europ	10	9½	9	9¼	— ⅛
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 30
8⅝	37	Am & FP $6 pf	12	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
68½	45	Am & FP $7 pf	3	43⅜	41½	42⅜	Jul 7
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	3	53	53	53	
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	
55⅝	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	2	40¾	40¼	40¼	
52⅝	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	1	43	43	43	— ⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jul 12
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	3	23½	23½	23½	
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
58¼	37	Am Loco	12	43¼	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	6	107½	107½	107½	Jul 10
29⅜	18¾	Am M&Fdy (¾g)	7	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
12⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.65g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 12
168¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	9	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜	— ⅛
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119⅛	119⅛	119½	Jul 6
16½		Am Pow & Lt	29	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
87½	49½	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	5	61¾	60⅜	60½	— ⅛
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	5	53⅛	52	53⅛	
29½	18⅝	Am Rad. St S (.60)	22	21⅜	20⅞	21	— ⅛
45¾	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	93	38	37	37	—1
36	26¾	Am Saf Ras (3)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Jul 12
29	22¼	Am Seating (¾g)	9	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
105¾	79⅜	Am Sm & R (2½g)	39	92¾	91⅝	92	+ ⅛
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	140	140	140	Jul 10
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	12	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	+ ⅛
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	31	58⅞	57½	57½	— ⅛
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¾g)	9	18¾	18	18	— ⅛
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (3)	5	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
134¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	— ⅞
35⅞	21¼	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	19	23½	22¾	23⅜	+1⅜
187	150¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	11	160⅛	158	160¾	— ⅛
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	9	76¼	75½	75½	—1
99⅞	74½	Am Tob B (5)	21	78¾	77¼	77¾	—1¼
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	138	138	138	Jul 12
20⅜	11⅜	Am Type Fdrs	21	14¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
107	88	Am Wat Wks (.80)	41	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
14⅜	7¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
79	54½	Am Woolen	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	9	65	65	65	
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	47	14¾	14	14	— ⅝
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	1	185	185	185	Aor
69½	47¾	Anaconda (⅝g)	12	51	50¾	50¾	Jun 25
97	79	Anac W&C (1.50g)	45	56⅜	53½	55¾	—1
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	80	80	80	Jul 12
37½	18	Andes Cop	3	21¼	21	21	
10¾	5½	A P W Paper	1	24	24	24	Jul 9
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	3	43	42¾	43	Jul 12
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	2	108¾	108½	108½	Jul 9
90½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	357	12½	11⅜	12⅛	+ ⅝
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Jul 9
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1g)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	21	57	55⅞	56½	
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	2	13	13	13	
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 9
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	9	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
57½	49¾	Assoc Inv (3)	41	112	112	112	Jun 7
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	2	51¼	51	51	Jun 25
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	10	82½	81¼	81½	—1¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	2	99	97¾	98	+ ¼
29	17½	Atl G & W In	12	52½	51¾	51⅞	— ⅛
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	6	20	19½	20	Jul 9
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	2	36½	36½	36½	Jul 12
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	18	32	31¾	31¾	
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	2	109	109	109	Jul 6
52¾	50½	Atlas Corp pf (2)	4	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	3	50¾	50½	50¾	— ⅛
18½	11¾	Atlas Tack (⅝g)	1	71	71	71	
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	2	12	11⅞	12	Jul 6
9½	5¾	Aust Nich	2	17½	17	17½	— ½
9¼	8¾	Aviation Corp	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
			8	7¾	7	7	+ ⅛

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	34	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9½	4¾	Baldwin Loco asd	20	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	87½	86	87½	Jul 7
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	41	29⅞	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	8	33¾	33	33	— ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Air (2½)	1	41¾	41¼	41¾	Jul 12
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	9	33½	32½	32½	— ⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	5	26	26	26	+ ⅛
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	21	28½	27¾	27½	— ⅛
30¼	13⅝	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	3	15½	14⅞	14⅝	— ⅛
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
112	105	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅛	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	110½	110½	110½	Jun 28
87	84	Belding-Hem (1)	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	Beig MR pf (3.34e)	1	84½	84½	84½	M'y1
23⅜	20⅜	Bendix Aviat (½g)	8	30¾	30½	30¼	— ⅝
62¾	47½	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	2	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
105½	73	Best & Co (3½a)	3	83½	83½	83½	Jul 12
20	17	Beth Stl (1g)	34	93⅞	91½	92	— ⅝
129½	108	Beth Stl 8% pf (7)	3	18¾	18¾	18½	Jul 13
69¾	51½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	118½	118	118	— ⅛
38	24	Bigelow-San (1¾g)	7	54¾	54¾	54¾	Jul 12
30½	22	Black & Decker (¾g)	4	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
49¾	27½	Blaw-Knox (.60g)	11	25¼	25	25	
48⅝	37	Boeing Airpl	48	33⅞	33	33⅝	— ⅝
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	6	43	42¼	42¾	—1
47	28⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	13	23¾	23½	23⅝	
15⅝	8¼	Boston & Me	20	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
4½	1¾	Botany C M A	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 10
23¼	1⅝	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
59½	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	17	18½	18	18½	
47½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	13	42⅝	42	42¼	— ⅛
47	39⅝	Bristol-My (2.40g)	3	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
8	3¾	Bklyn & Qu T	2	41	41	41	+ ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	4	17¾	1.7⅛	17¾	Jul 8
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	14	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	26½	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	7	68⅛	68	68	— ⅛
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
24½	16⅜	Brunswick-Balke	2	45	45	45	+ ⅛
25⅛	14⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	6	18	17½	17¾	— ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	14	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
13	7½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	75	75	75	+7
45⅛	30⅜	Bullard Co (⅝g)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
65⅛	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	34	34	34	Jul 10
18¼	17½	Burlington Mills (1)	4	56	55¾	55¾	— ⅝
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	12	18½	18	18	
11¾	4½	Bush Term	21	26½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
18¼	13⅞	Butler Bros (.80)	1	19	19	19	
34¼	28⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	5	31½	30½	30½	— ⅛
23⅜	17½	Byers Co	26	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
34⅜	28¼	Byron Jack (½g)	2	29½	29	29	

—C—

48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	36½	36	36	— ⅛
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	— ⅛
6¼	2¾	Callahan Z-Ld	27	4¾	4	4	— ⅛
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¾g)	16	15½	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
37¾	24	Campbell Wy (1)	7	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
38¾	23½	Can D G Ale	15	28½	26½	27	— ⅛
17½	11⅝	Canad Pac	82	12	11¾	11⅞	—1⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
18⅝	13¾	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
38⅞	30	Carpenter Stl (1.25g)	4	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.30g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
176½	128	Case (J)	9	170½	169	169	—1
106	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	2	96¾	95½	95½	—1¼
108	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	2	102½	102½	102	— ½
115	104½	Celanese (1¼g)	30	37½	36¾	36¾	— ⅝
48¼	36½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 12
7½	3⅜	Celotex (.60g)	5	43½	42	42	—1
12⅜	6½	Cent Aguir (1¼a)	2	33½	33½	33½	Jul 12
41⅝	18	Cent Pdy	10	24¾	23½	24	— ⅛
34⅜	11	Cent RR NJ	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
14½	8½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
80¾	60	Centr Ill Lt (.30g)	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
23⅜	11½	Cerro de Pas (6)	7	71¾	70½	70½	— ⅛
63¾	38½	Certain-teed	31	16	14	15½	— ⅛
48	14½	Champ P & P (3)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
68⅝	50½	Checker Cab	10	56	54½	54½	— ⅛
90½	67	Ches & Ohio (2.60a)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 9
91	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	—1½
6¾	2¼	Ches Corp (2)	1	95	95	95	Jul 9
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill	2	78	78½	78½	— ⅛
6¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 8
19½	9¾	Chi & NW	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 10
4	2	Chi & NW pf	9	4	3¾	3¾	
3⅜	2	Chi Ot West	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
11	8¾	Chi Ot W pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Chi M StP & P	8	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
7½	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	1	2	2	2	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	25	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
61	38	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	10	28½	28	28	— ⅛
4	2	Chi Rock Is & P	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
8¾	3½	Chi St Pa & O	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
20½	4½	Chi St P & O 5% pf	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
27½	14	Chi St P & O 7% pf	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
22½	10¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	2	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
15⅝	9½	Chloe Cos Oil	8	13	11	11	+ ⅛
		Childs Co					

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
138¾	94	Chrysler ($5g)	48	105½	103	103	—2¼
21⅝	17½	City Ice & F (2)	2	18½	18½	18½	
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
40½	32½	Clark Equip (1.60)	2	39¾	39	39	— ⅛
44¾	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	3	41¾	41	41½	— ⅛
179½	132½	Cluett Pea new (1)	20	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
89	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	9	180½	178½	180½	Jul 13
20¾	17¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	Jul 12
104½	103	Colgate-Palm (½)	10	18	18¼	18	+ ⅛
63¾	47½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103½	103½	103½	Jul 12
51¾	31	Coll & Alt (2a)	2	54	54	54	+ ⅛
30⅞	19	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	3	30	29¾	30	+1⅛
108	80	Colum Gas (.30g)	37	13⅝	12½	13⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	28½	Colum Gas pf A (6)	2	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
46½	38⅜	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	30¾	30	30	— ⅛
135¾	111	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	43	43	43	Jul 6
80¼	56¾	Colum Carb (4a)	4	123½	123½	123½	Jul 12
114	100	Comi Credit (4)	10	63	63	63¼	— ¼
80¼	63¼	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 12
130	103	Comi Invest Tr (4)	9	69⅝	69	69	— ⅛
21¼	13	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jun 26
4½	2	Comi Solv (.60)	21	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
75¾	46	Comwith & Sou	41	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
19⅛	13½	Comwith S pf (5)	5	54⅜	53	53	— ⅛
48¾	14	Conde Nast	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
19⅜	13¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	7	38¾	37	37	—1¼
33¾	19⅞	Congress Cig	4	28⅝	26¼	28¼	+ ⅛
12⅜	8½	Cons Air Corp	2	12	12	12	Jul 9
18⅞	3½	Cons Cigar	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
109	89½	Cons Coal	1	100	100	100	Jun 26
5⅝	2½	Cons Edis (1g)	21	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
58	46	Cons Edis pf (5)	41	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
18⅜	10	Cons Film	15	39½	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Cons Film pf	3	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
17⅞	14½	Cons Laundries	6	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
11⅝	6¾	Cons Oil (.80a)	71	10½	10⅛	10½	Jul 9
105⅞	104¾	Cons Oil 6s pf (3)	2	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
6¼	4	Cons RR Cuba pr	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
1⅝	⅝	Cons Text	2	6½	6¼	6½	— ⅛
37⅝	30⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	20	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37⅝	18¾	Cont Bak A	56	31½	30¾	31	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	3	36½	36	36	— ⅛
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	14	3¾	3½	3¾	
89½	50	Cont Can (3)	2	83½	83½	83½	Jul 9
35⅝	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	19	56	56¾	56	
42¾	35¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	50	50	50	— ¼
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	30	32½	30	30	— ⅛
48½	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	7	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	31	48½	47½	47½	— ⅝
71¾	54½	Corn Prod (3)	6	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
117½	103	Corn Prod pf (7)	8	63⅜	63	63½	+ ⅛
10¼	6	Cot-G	5	187	187	187	Jul 12
56½	40	Crane Co	7	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	21	47	46¼	47	+1
108	100½	Crane Co pf A (8)	6	116¾	116¾	116¾	
37	28⅝	Cream of W (1¾g)	4	111½	110½	111½	+2
38⅝	18½	Crosley Rad (1¼g)	10	30	30	30	+ ⅛
100⅞	88	Crown Cork (3)	7	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
86½	41⅜	Crown Cork pf (4)	18	78	75½	75½	—1⅜
47⅞	39	Crown Ck pf xw

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
42 4¼s '47-52	116	115.30	116
10 3¼s '43-45	106.18	106.18	106.18
10 4s '44-54	111.16	111.16	111.16
25 3¾s '46-56	109.30	109.30	109.30
26 3¾s '43-47	106.31	106.28	106.31
2 3¾s '41-43 Mch	106.18	106.17	106.18
6 3¼s '44-46	106.12	106.12	106.12
2 3¼s '44-46 reg	105	105	105
3 3¼s '46-49	100.27	100.24	100.28
13 2¾s '55-60	102.29	102.22	102.25
29 2¾s '45-47	99.30	99.28	99.29
33 2¾s '51-54	99.25	99.23	99.25
14 2¾s '56-59	98.1	98.1	98.1
1 2½s '49-53	102.16	102.16	102.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49	102.16	102.16	102.16

Home Owners Loan

10 3s A52	102.8	102.8	102.8
9 2¾s '49	100.20	100.18	100.20
9 2½s '42-44	100.8	100.7	100.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Alleghany 5s '44	96¾	96¼	96¾
5 Alleghany 5s '49	90¾	90¼	90¾
20 Alleghany 5s '50 st	68	67	67
10 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100½	100	100½
18 Am & For P 5s 2030	80½	80	80½
7 AmIGChem 5½s '49	108¾	108¾	108¾
14 Am T & T 5½s '43	112½	112¼	112¾
15 Am T & T 5s '43-66	99¾	99¾	99¾
31 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104½	104¼	104½
38 Am T & T 3¾s '61	99¾	99¼	99½
4 Anaconda Cp 4½s 50	106½	106¼	106½
1 Arm Del 4s 57	97½	97½	97½
4 Arm Del 4½s 65	98¼	98½	98¼
6 Armstrong C 4s 50	103 5-32	103 5-32	103 5-32
1 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 AT&SF 4s 95	104¾	104¼	104¾
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 ACL cln 4s 52	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 A C Line 4½s 64	75	75	75
5 Atl Gu & W1 5s 59	95	94¾	95
5 B&O rfg 4s 95	83¼	83	83
7 B&O rfg 5s 95	82¾	82¼	82¼
2 B&O 5s 96 F	82½	82	82½
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	72¼	72	72
35 B&O cv 4½s 60	105	105	105
12 B&O 4s 48	103¾	103½	103¾
1 B&O 4s PLE&WV 41	104	103¾	104
13 B&O 6S S W 50	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Bang & Aroos 5s '43	120	120	120
2 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	103	102¾	103
3 Beth Stl 3¾s '60	96¼	96	96¼
3 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	89½	89½	89½
1 Boston & Me 4½s JJ '61	75	75	75
2 Boston & N Y Air L 4s '55	23½	23½	23½
2 Bos & N Y Air L 4s '55	25	24	25
6 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	24½	24¼	24¼
5 Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	101½	101¾	101½
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101	100½	101
8 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	113½	113	113
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	94	93	94
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Brown Shoe 3½s '50	83¾	83?	83¾
10 Buf R&P 4½s '57	59½	59¾	59¾
2 Bush Term 5s '55	65	65	65
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	21½	21½	21½
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	113½	113½	113½
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112¾	112½	112¾
19 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	124¼	123¾	123¾
2 Can Nor P 5s '46	114	114	114
1 Can Pac 5s '44	107½	107½	107½
12 Can Pac 5s '54	104¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Can Pac 4s '60	95	94¾	95
23 Can Pac 4s perp	110¾	110¼	110¾
4 Caro C & O 6s '52	100¾	100¼	100¾
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	26¼	26¼	26¼
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	101½	101¼	101½
16 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104	104	104
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	109½	109½	109½
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	51	51	51
4 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	47	47	47
10 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	82	81	82
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	97¾	97¾	97¾
31 C&O 3½s '96 D	97¾	97¾	97¾
14 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	110	110	110
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	111½	111½	111½
8 CB&Q gen 4s '58	111½	111	111
29 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	108	108	108
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	106	106	106
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 reg	34½	34½	34½
1 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	33	33	33
5 Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	118¾	118¾	118¾
3 Chi&Erie 5s '82	40½	40½	40½
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	50¾	50	50
171 CM&St P ac 5s '89	26½	25¾	25¾
32 CM&St P ac 5s '75	8½	8	8
6 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	25	25	25
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11½	11½	11½
6 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	19½	19½	19½
12 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	16½	16½	16½
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	107	106¾	107
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	110¾	110¼	110¼
5 Ch Un St 4s '63D	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	101½	101½	101½
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	104¾	104½	104½
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	93½	93¼	93½
9 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93½	93¼	93½

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109½	109¾	109¾
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	107½	107½	107½
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s '72	107	106	106
8 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	107	106¾	107
12 Clev UnTerm 4½s '77C	102	102	102
3 Col P & I 5s '79	82	82	82
6 Col & So 4½s '80	61¾	61	61
2 Colombia G 5s '53 Ap	100½	99¾	100½
21 Colombia G 5s '53 May	100½	99¾	99¾
4 Colombia G 5s 1961	99¼	98¾	98¾
5 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106	106	106
16 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97	96½	97
13 ConnRivPow 3¼s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	97½	97½	97½
3 Con Edis 3¼s '65	108½	108¼	108½
2 Con Edis 3½s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¾	107½	107¾
25 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	103¼	103½
3 ConsumPow 3¼s '65	102½	102¼	102½
2 ConsumPow 3½s '66	103½	103½	103½
1 ConsumPow 3¾s '66	104½	104¼	104½
1 Container Cor 5s '46	101½	101½	101½
8 Container 5s '51	101	100¾	101
16 Crane Co 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Crown Will 6s '51	47½	47	47½
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	60	59½	60
5 Cuba RR 7½s '46	55	54	55
3 Cuba RR 8s '46	104½	104½	104½
2 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	90¾	90¾	90¾
4 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	27½	27½	27½
9 D & R G 4s '36	21	21	21
3 D & R G West 5s '78	100	100	100
2 Del Ed 4s '65	104½	104½	104½
10 El Paso & S W 5s '65 st	106½	106½	106½
1 El Paso & SW 5s '65 st	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	78	78	78
3 Erie rfg 5s '75	82	81¾	81¾
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	102½	102½	102½
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	113½	113½	113½
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	13¼	12	12
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Gen Mot Acc 3¾s '46	81¾	80¾	80½
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	101	100½	101
5 Goodrich 4½s '65	104¾	104	104
5 Goodrich 6s '45	105	105	105
5 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	99	99	99
2 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	117½	117½	117½
2 Gt Nor Ry 3½s '52	103	103	103
2 Gt Nor 4½s '46 H	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	105¼	105¼	105¼
16 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	114	113½	114
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	109½	109½	109½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Gt Nor 5s '48	111½	111	111½
1 Gt Nor deb B	102	102	102
5 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	97¾	97¼	97½
9 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Harlem RivAP 4s '54	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Hous ClTex 5½s '60	63½	63½	63½
1 Housatonic 5s '37	65	65	65
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	65½	65	65
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	23½	23½	23½
1 Hud&Man Inc 5s '57	106½	106½	106½
3 Illinois Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	69	68¾	68¾
11 Ill Cen 4s '66	84	84¼	84¼
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	78	78	78
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 ICG&CStL&NO 5s '63 A	107½	107½	107½
3 Ill Steel 4½s '40	63	63	63
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	63½	63½	63½
1 InterboroRTr rfg 5s '66	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 InterboroRTr rfg 5s '66 ct	100½	99½	100½
22 Interlake Iron 4s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Int Agric 5s '42 st	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	30	30	30
1 IntGt Nor 5s '66 B	77½	76½	77
3 Int Hydro El 6s '44	72¾	72½	72½
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Int Paptr 5s '55	101½	101½	101½
1 Int Paper RR 5s '47	92	91½	91½
1 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	77	77	77
17 Int T&T 5½s '52	76½	76½	76½
1 Int T&T 5s '55	74½	74½	74½
10 Iowa Cen 4s '51	105	50	50
2 Jones&Laughl 5½s '52	50	50	50
1 KCP&S&Mem 4s '36	88	88	88
2 KCSouth 5s '50	105½	105½	105½
5 KCTerm 4s '61	98	98	98
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	113	113	113
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	50	50	50
5 Lac Gas 5s '42A	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60	59½	59½
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	94½	94½	94½
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	102	101¾	102
3 L S & M S 3½s '97	34¾	34¼	34½
39 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	56½	56½	56½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	100	100	100
1 Leh Val NY4½s60	67¾	67¼	67¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	60¼	60	60¼
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	57¾	56¾	56¾
12 Leh Val 4s 2003	100½	100½	100½
1 Leh Val HTerm5s54	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Leh Val Term 5s '41	103½	103½	103½
7 Liggett & M 7s '44	99½	99½	99½
8 Loews 3½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	103¾	103	103¾
6 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Long Isl unif 4s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Long Isl unif 4s '49	90¾	90	90¾
12 Louisia & Ark 6s '69	107½	107½	107½
5 Lou Jeff Bdge 4s '45	108½	108½	108½
1 Lou & N 5½s 2003 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Louis&N 4½s2003	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Louis & N-Ist 4s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	64	64	64
3 Manat Ry 7s& 42	32	32	32
2 Manhat Ry 4s2d16	107½	107½	107½
13 Med Ed 4½s '66	89½	89¼	89½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 MilSElRy&L 5s '61E	101¾	101¾	101¾
15 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101¼	101	101¼
5 MilSporia&NW 4s'47	36	36	36
4 MilSt&Nthrn 5½s'40	23½	22¾	22¾
4 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	21¾	21¼	21¾
9 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	79	78¾	79
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	89	88	88
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	13½	13	13
2 Mo Pac 5½s '49	35¾	35¾	35¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	37¾	37¾	37¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '77F	37¾	37¾	37¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '78G	35¾	35¼	35¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '78G ct	37¾	37¾	37¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	37¾	37¾	37¾
12 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	35¾	35¾	35¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	30	30	30
3 Mob ¾ O 4½s '77	31¼	31¼	31¼
5 Mob & Ohi 5s '38	86	86	86
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	86	86	86
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93½	93½	93½
5 NAMM & Son 6s 43	82	82	82
3 Nash Cla&StL 4s '78	104	103½	104
2 Nat Dairy 2¾s 61	105½	105½	105½
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 48	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Natby Mex 4½s 57fad	5¼	5¼	5¼
9 NtRRMex 4½s26sad	10½	10½	10½
9 Natl Steel 4s 65	125½	125¼	125½
3 N Eng T&T 5s 52	97	96½	96½
4 N O Pu Sv 5s52A	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	92	92	92
8 N Orl Term 4s 53	83½	83½	83½
4 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	99½	98¾	98¾
44 NYC rfg 5s2013	98	97½	98
6 NYC cn 4s 98	100	100	100
39 NYC 3½s 52	102¾	102½	102¾
16 NYC 3½s '46	89½	89¼	89¼
1 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	93	93	93
2 NYC & HR 3½s '97	90½	90	90½
1 NY Chi & StL 4s '37	97½	97	97
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	86½	86½	86
1 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	105½	104¾	104¾
11 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	80	80	80
3 NY Dock Co 5s '38	60	60	60
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	101	100¾	101
3 NY Edis 3¼s '66	101	100¾	101
24 NY G El L&P 5s '48	122½	122½	122½
5 NY Lack&W4s'73A	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 NY Lack&W rfg 4s'92	71	71	71
24 NY Steam 5s '56	105	104¾	105
30 NY Steam 5s '74	20	20	20
1 NY S&W gen 5s	33	33	33
1 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	107½	106¾	107
17 NY Tel 4½s '30	90¼	90¼	90¼
4 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	13	13	13
5 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	103	103	103
1 Niagara FallsP3½s'86	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Norf Sou 5s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 Norf & W 4s '96	104	103½	103½
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103½	103½	103½
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¾	103½	103½
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	101¼	101	101
15 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	110¼	110¼	110¼
15 Nor Pac 4s 2047	101	101	101
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	101½	101½	101½
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	101½	101½	101½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	74¼	74¼	74
31 Nor Pac 3s 2047	54	54	54
1 Ogden&LCha 4s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Ohio Ed 5s '45	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Ohio Ed 5½s '46	107	107	107
15 Ore-WashRR&N 4s '61	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Pac Gas&El3¼s'66	103	103	103
1 Pac Gas&El 6s '41	107½	107½	107½
1 Pac Gas&El 6s '42	107½	107½	107½
1 Panhandle EP 1st4s'52	100	99½	99½
10 Para Pic 6s '55	94	93½	93½
15 Para Pict 3¼s'47	118	118	118
1 Pat & Pass 5s '49	104	104½	104½
2 Penn Cl 4½sdd4½s '80	101½	101½	101½
21 Penn P&L 4½s '81	107½	107½	107½
2 Penn Co 4s '63	107½	107½	107½
2 Penn RR gen4s '65	107½	107½	107½
37 Penn RR cn 4½s '60	111¼	111	111
6 Penn RR gen 4½s'65	108	107¾	107¾
10 Penn RR 4½s '84E	107½	107½	107½
11 Penn RR4½s deb '70	107½	107½	107½
11 Penn RR 4s '48 ct	99¾	99¼	99¼
11 Penn RR 3½s '70	94½	94¼	94¼
74 Phelps D 3½s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 PhilBal&W4½s '77C	115	114¾	114¾
4 Phila Co 5s '44	97¾	97½	97½
14 Phil Elec 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
31 Phil Read C&I6s'49	23¾	23¼	23¼
2 Ph Read C&I5s '73	23½	23½	23½
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	85½	85½	85½
2 Porter & G pf (5½)	110	110	110
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	100	100	100
10 Postal Tel & C 5s '53	107	106¾	107
11 Radio Keith 6s '41	107¾	107	107¾
6 Ready 4½s '56	104	103½	104
6 Rem Rand 4½s '56	107½	107½	107½
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97¼	97	97
20 Republic Steel 4½s'56	101½	101½	101½
14 Republic Steel 4½s'61	104	103½	104
9 Revere Cop & Br4½s'56	79	79	79
2 StL IM Sou 4½s '33	51	51	51
21 St L S F 5s '50 B	70	70	70
31 St L S F 5s B '50 ctf	24½	24½	24½
13 St L S F 4½s '78	25	25	25
1 St L S F 4½s '78 ctf st	23¾	23¾	23¾
4 St L S F 4s '50 A ct	24½	24	24
3 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	101¼	101¼	101¼
54 Seab AL cn 4s 45	17½	17½	17½
4 Sea A L & G 4s ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Sea AL fls 4s 50	68¾	68¾	68¾
3 Sea-AlaFla 6s3SA ct	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Shar Steel 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½

Guilder Advances Sharply; Dollar And German Mark Down

By the Associated Press

A sharp rise in the Netherlands guilder, a small gain in the French franc and drop in the sterling rate marked foreign exchange dealings today.

In New York the guilder jumped .09 of a cent at 55.08 cents. A mild repatriation of Dutch short term funds and purchases of guilders by the French stabilization fund were held responsible. Trading was light.

French francs added .00¼ of a cent at 3.88½ cents. Sterling was off ⅛ of a cent at $4.97, Swiss francs were quoted at 22.92 cents, up .01 of a cent and the Canadian dollar, at 99.82 13-16 cents, was 1-64 of a cent higher. The German registered mark, which gained heavily last week on commercial requirements, dropped ½ of a cent at 22.00 cents and the travel mark was off .65 of a cent at 26.45 cents.

Continental selling of the dollar forced that unit down in London, where it closed at $4.97 to the pound, a net decline of 9-16 of a cent. It finished in Paris at the equivalent of 3.884 cents to the franc against the New York overnight rate of 3.88¾ cents.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Shell Un 3½s 51	99¾	99½	99⅝
6 Silesian Am 7s 41	71½	71½	72
8 Skelly Oil 4s 51	110¼	100	100
8 So Bell T&T 3s 62	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	87½	87½	87½
10 Sou Pac 4½s 81	87½	87½	87½
6 So Pac 4½s 49	87½	87½	87½
2 So Pac 4½s 1	87½	87½	87½
5 So Pac 4½s 50	87½	87½	87½
2 So Pac 4½s 55	94½	94½	94½
2 So Pac cl4s 49	95½	95½	95½
3 So Pac 3½s 26	94½	94½	94½
15 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	107½	107½	107½
3 So Pas SPTer 4s 50	100	100	100
3 South Ry 5s 56	97	97	97
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	107	106¾	107
1 South Ry cn 4s 94	103½	103	103
1 South Ry gen 4s 56	105	105	105
1 Stalzy Mfg 4s 46	110	110	110
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	136	136	136
19 Studebaker 6s cv '45	113¼	110	110
19 Submingt Gould '66 xw	122	122	122
6 Texark Ft Sm5½s'50	104½	104½	104½
6 Tex Corp 3½s'51	103½	103½	103½
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	103	103	103
16 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	17	16	16
1 Third Ave aj 5s'60	48½	48½	48½
10 Tidewat A O 3½s'52	104½	104½	104½
10 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52	110½	110½	110½
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47 reg	113¾	113¾	113¾
6 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	97	97	97
5 Un Pac 3½s'70	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	97¾	97¼	97¼
1 Unit Drug 5s'53	120½	120½	120½
1 US Pipe&Fdry 3½s'68	107	106¾	107
4 US Rub 5s'47	100¾	100	100
3 Utah L&Trac 5s'44	102¼	102	102
3 Utah P&L 5s'44	97½	97	97
5 Util P&L 5½s'57	21½	21½	21½
1 Vertient Sug 7s '43 ct	97	97	97
1 Va El & Pow 4s '55 A	103½	103½	103½
7 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	98	98	98
3 Va&SW cn 5s '58	105½	105½	105½
10 Wabash 3½s '71 ct	88	88	88
3 Wabash 4½s '39	80	80	80
10 Wabash 5s '76 B	80	80	80
76 Wabash 4½s '78 C	80	80	80
2 Wabash 4½s '78 ct	80	80	80
1 Walworth 4s '55	94	94	94
1 Warner Bros 6s '39	101½	101½	101½
18 Warren Bros 6s '41	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Wash Cen 4s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 West Md 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
2 West Un 4s '36	101	101	101
1 Western Un 5s '51	113½	113½	113½
15 Western Un 4½s '40	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Western Un 5s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 West Shore 4s 2361	100½	100½	100½
5 Wheel Stl 4½s 66	80	80	80
3 Wick-Hp cv 5s'44	32	32	32
9 Wis Cent 4s '49	46	46	46
24 Youngst S&T 3½s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Youngst S&T 5s '61	107½	107½	107½
5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	90¼	90¼	90¼
3 Agr Bank Col 6s '47	13	13	13
3 Akershus 5s '52	13	13	13
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	12	11¾	11¾
1 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	11	11	11
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	11	11	11
1 Argentine 4s '72	92½	92½	92½
5 Argentine 4½s '71	100	100	100
2 Arg 6s '59 Ctf	100½	100½	100½
1 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	100	100	100
3 Argentine 5½s '62	102	102	102
13 Australia 4½s '56	111½	111	111½
3 Belgium 7s '55	34½	33½	34½
3 Berlin City 6s '58	23	23	23
1 Berl City El 6s '65	47¾	47	47
1 Bra U 8s '41	41¾	41¾	41¾
150 Brazil 8s '26-'57	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Brazil C Ry E7 6 '52	41¼	41¼	41¼
5 Buenos A 6½s '36	82¾	82¾	82¾
5 Buen A4½s Ctf '71	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Buen A4½s Ctf Apr'78	82¾	82¾	82¾
10 Canada 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
10 Canada 3½s '61	103½	103½	103½
12 Canada 5s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Canada 5s '69	107½	107½	107½
2 Canada 3½s '74	102½	102½	102½
1 Chile Mtg 6s 57	26	26	26
1 Chile 6s '42	26	26	26
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan	26	26	26
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	26	26	26
1 Chile 6s '62	26	26	26
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	26	26	26
1 Copenhag 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
1 Copenhag 5½s

Local Classified Advertising
Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2. Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking, H. and C. Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, Park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet, comfort, perfect cooking, and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

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DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation, the joy of the East Cliff. 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms; central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns. Spring 2½ gns., Summer 3 gns.; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea—Separate tables, attentive service. MR. and MRS. MORGAN. Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD., EAST **YENTON**
"The place for your next holiday"
An hotel with the atmosphere of a real English home. Terms, Winter from 3 gns., Summer from 3½ gns. Every bedroom centrally heated. Tel. 2752. Pro. P. H. BENN.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric, lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts, inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH CHARMANDENE KNYVETON ROAD
Beautifully appointed and comfortable private hotel amongst pines; spring mattresses; gas and electric fires; H. and C.; central heating; free parking.

Bournemouth 8 Surrey Road **BRUNDON**
The Hotel with a welcome. Phone 6238
Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blamey

BOURNEMOUTH CRESCENT ROAD **COURTREES**
Guest house overlooking gardens, tennis courts, near reading room; from 3 gns. Phone 6087.

BOURNEMOUTH, E., "Craigrie," Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings, tennis, beach hut, near buses, golf course and riding school. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
Brunswick Terrace
Facing Sea; New Proprietorship; entirely remodernized, Central Heating, Hot and Cold Water, Private Bathrooms; terms from 4 guineas. Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. Tel. Hove 4980 6152.

BRIGHTON—Board residence from 35/-; Jolly house, near sea; table-tennis, dancing; large garden; outings; trips to France; programme. MRS. F. P., 15 Montpelier Terrace.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns. hot and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH, Tel. 364611.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE and Tea Rooms
2B The Precincts, and 37 Burgate Street
Telephone 861

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PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Electric passenger lift installed. The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopening Easter, 1937. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

EASTBOURNE—Board residence, near sea, shops, cinema, tennis courts free to visitors. MRS. M. E. FROST, 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046.

EASTBOURNE, Barrington Hotel, Royal Parade. Phone 411—Facing sea; hot and cold; tariff on request; resident proprietor.

FOREST OF DEAN, Wye Valley—Littledean Guest House, Littledean Glos. 600 ft. up; grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 2½ to 3 gns.; illus. tariff "W. V."

HARROGATE, The Claremont—First class private hotel, 1 min. Christian Science church, garage near, A. A. and R. A. C.; moderate inclusive terms. Tel. 233311. Mrs. Ballantyne.

HARROGATE, BEECHWOOD HOTEL
Redecorated. H. and C. water throughout; interior spring mattresses; 80 bedrooms; lift; lock-ups; weekly terms 3½ to 4½ gns. Tel. 4458.

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HILL TOP HOTEL, AMBLESIDE
(unlicensed)
Best touring centre; beautifully situated; own grounds; 2 mins. from bus office; hot and cold; en pension 4 gns. per week; A. A.; R. A. C.

LIVERPOOL Antrim Private Hotel 73, Mount Pleasant
Running water, hot and cold in every bedroom.
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Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science Church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London"
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

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CROMWELL COURT REC. A. A.
142-5 Cromwell Road, S. Ken., S. W. 7
All public rooms including two delightful lounges, dance and recreation room on ground floor. Real comfort in delightful surroundings. H. and C., gas fires and P. O. phones all bedrooms. Lift. En Pension from 3 gns weekly. 10/6 daily. Bed, bath and breakfast 7/6. Special permanent rates and for families. Very conveniently located. Inspection invited.

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HOTEL STRATHCONA
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2
A Christian Science church near by
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens; buses and tubes to all parts; hot and cold water in bedrooms; ample bathrooms; lift; inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily, 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English Food well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

LONDON, FLEMING'S HOTEL, 16 Devonport St., W. 2, Padd. 6885—Modern, newly furnished; divans; with breakfast 6/6 per night, 35/- weekly; 2 minutes Lancaster Gate tube; Scottish proprietress.

London
PALACE COURT HOTEL, PEMBROKE SQ., W. 2
Well furnished Hotel with passenger lift and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering.
Terms from 3 gns. p. w. inclusive.
Near to Christian Science church.

LONDON
HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.
In London, as in many other famous cities all over the world, the name of the Hotel BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath 7/6.
Phone Western 1171-2 Tariff on application

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WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5. FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating. Night porter. Lift. From 2½ gns. Resident Proprietress.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
31/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0630
Pleasantly situated; convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 5/6; per day, 10/6; residents, 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Spotless cleanliness; excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts; full board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

London, EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro. 2387. Quiet, facing Gardens, Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 27 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort; bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

Tel. Liv. 3263. London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25.
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS,
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Extensive views. Tennis, etc.
Moderate terms. Brochure on request.

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Lovely sea views; one min. spa; bathing pool, gardens, running water in bedrooms. Mr. and Mrs. Garbett.

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ENGLAND (Continued)

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Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration; Near London; train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Periwee.

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LYNWAY PRIVATE HOTEL
CARY CRESCENT, ABBEY ROAD
Charmingly situated near sea and shops; H. and C. throughout; terms from 3½ gns. Mrs. E. Winn.

TORQUAY—"Sunleigh," Livermead Hill. Beautifully situated, bedrooms, H. and C., garage. 73/- and 84/-.

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DOUGLAS—Corrins, "Cliffside" boarding establishment; our aim to combine comfort, cleanliness, excellent catering, good service and every satisfaction; minute sea. 41 Castle Mona Avenue.

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DUNOON, Douglas Hotel (Temp.), 2nd and 3rd floors—Small hotel, comfortable, convenient, attentive service, fine centre, Clyde sailings.

EDINBURGH, MARWICK HOTEL (private), Inverleith Terrace—Overlooks Botanic Garden, near church, cars; H. and C., central heating; moderate. Tel. 248611.

EDINBURGH, Royal Stuart Hotel, 18 Abercromby Pl. overlooking Queen St. Gardens—H. and C., central heating, bathroom every floor, lift; comfort, charm and excellent cuisine. 'Phone 27790.

GLASGOW, Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams, Fitzotel.

GLASGOW, Grosvenor Hotel, Botanic Gardens—Running water in bedrooms, automatic lift, garage; comfortable; splendid outlook. Tel. Western 2796. (A. A., R. A. C.)

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LLANDUDNO — Branksome Private Hotel; near sea, golf, tennis, garage; H. and C. water; high class cuisine; sunny, refined; moderate. MRS. ALLENBY KING.

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20 RUE JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU
Central, Quiet and Comfortable
Homelike Atmosphere.
Rooms single and double from Frs. 20.-
Breakfast Frs. 5.-
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SWITZERLAND

BERN — Pension Stamm Kirchenfeld; first class family pension, inclusive rates from frs. 7.-; next to Christian Science church.

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Refined family hotel in best, quiet, commanding position; every modern comfort; full pension from Fr. 9.50.

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3, chemin des Cottages. Private villa, near tram; running water; good cooking; large shady garden; facing public park.

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Highly recommended for families. Every comfort — Good cooking.
Moderate prices.

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Modern Comfort.
Inclusive terms from Fr. 7.50.

NEUCHATEL (Switzerland); Educational Centre. HOTEL DU LAC & BELLEVUE. A Home away from home; near lake. W. Busslinger.

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HOTEL FALKEN

Wengen (Bernese Oberland) 4333 feet
HOTEL BELLEVUE
right on the border of the woods. Splendid panorama of the Jungfrau. Excellent Cuisine. Full terms from Fr. 8.-. Write for prospectus: Family Bischoff, Managing Props.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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BARCLEY CORSETRY SERVICE — Individually Designed — Professionally Applied. It is impossible to understand the tremendous possibilities of this profession, until it is fully explained to you. Won't you come up to Premier House, 197 Bath Street, Glasgow, and talk it over with the Organiser? She will tell you just what a remunerative (commission basis) and delightful occupation Corsetry really is. Phone: Douglas 5357, or write for an appointment.

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EDINBURGH—Apartments or bed and breakfast, other meals optional; central for buses and cars. Clark, 26 Dublin Street.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Norlands," 23 Sounders Street.

Weston-super-Mare—Comfortable apartments; bed and breakfast; near sea, church; quiet locality; Christian Scientists welcomed. Bowden, 5 Severn Ave.

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GLASGOW—Board residence, bed and breakfast near Christian Science church. Mrs. Henderson, 183 West Regent Street. Tel. Douglas 2739.

GLASGOW—Board residence, quiet comfortable rooms, convenient city, churches. MRS. H. BELL, 17 Doune Terrace, Phone Maryhill 842.

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NORTHUMBERLAND—Stay country house lovely border country; fishing, delightful drives, walks. Golf half hour drive. 2½ gns. weekly. GREY, Milfield Hill, Wooler. Tel. Milfield 17.

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Fresh butter and eggs, homemade jams, chutneys and cakes.

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Beautiful Colours
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Good Garage Accommodation

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Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
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Double Sprung, All Double Hair Stuffing Divan Chairs from £4.17.6. Settees from £8.10.0.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
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65 DEANSGATE (Bla. 3720)
Good Meals—Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
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Our own Confectionery, Cold Meats, etc. are on sale at the Counter.

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Made on the Premises
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Grocers and Provision Merchants French and Italian Warehousemen
Special attention given to family orders
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The House for Gifts
BROADBENTS LTD.
extend a very cordial invitation to visitors to "walk thro" their store at convenience.
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READING ROOM
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BURSTON & NIXSON
Family Grocery Stores
41 London Street
We stock Lushus Table Jellies, Lushus Cremes, Cocktail marmalade. Large selection of choice summer drinks.
LUSHUS
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27 Eastfield Road, Benton
Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Linen, China, Carpets, Hardware, Furniture.
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Monthly payments. Other instalments as desirable.
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Children's Corner

Tiptop, the Clown

Tiptop was a toy clown. He was just six inches tall and he wore a checkered suit, a wide ruff and a tall, peaked hat. Like most clowns, he liked to be doing things and usually he was, but at this moment he stood very still on the nursery windowsill, looking out over the garden.

The nursery window was open and a summer breeze rustled the vine that climbed up to it. The leaves of the vine whispered, "Why don't you come out, little Clown, and walk in the garden? You can climb down our vine if you wish."

Tiptop grinned. "The very thing," he said, for he had been curious about the garden ever since it had burst into bloom. So down the vine he went, hand over hand, and stepped straight into the garden. "Heigh-ho," said Tiptop, and began to sing,

"There was a clown
And he climbed down
To the garden fresh and fair
To try to find out
All he could about
The flowers blooming there!
The flowers blooming there!"

Tiptop walked head and shoulders above the grass and the first flower he came to was a yellow dandelion growing up in the green lawn. Tiptop bowed low, removing his peaked hat.

"Good morning," he said, "and may I ask your name?"

"Dandelion an' it please you," the yellow dandelion answered.

"Indeed," exclaimed Tiptop, "I've heard of you but I always thought you were a kind of a lion."

At this the dandelion puffed himself up to twice his size. "Is a buttercup a kind of butter?" he asked. "Is a caterpillar a kind of cat?"

Tiptop shook his head. "I don't know," he said, "because I've never seen either."

"Then it's time you did," the dandelion answered. "Turn to your right

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Good-morning," he said

and follow your nose." Tiptop turned and was walking off when the dandelion called after him.

"Is a cowslip a kind of a cow? Ha-ha!"

Tiptop thought it best not to answer. He kept straight on and just as the dandelion had told him, he came shortly to a yellow flower with five smooth petals.

"Good morning," said he. "Is your name Buttercup?"

"It is, sir," the buttercup said, shyly. "What can I do for you?"

Tiptop looked at him long, and, having made sure he was no kind of butter, he said, "You might tell me where I can find caterpillar."

"Oh, he," the buttercup answered, "he's in his tent on the wild cherry tree. Whatever do you want of him?"

"I want to make his acquaintance," Tiptop answered, and thanking the buttercup he went in search of the wild cherry tree. He walked and he walked, but he couldn't find it, so at last he lay down on the soft grass and fell sound asleep.

Now, while he slept he dreamed a dream: The dandelion and the buttercup each took him by an arm and led him to a basket full of goodies. As soon as they had got there, Buttercup reached in and pulled out a muffin.

"Is a muffin a kind of a muff?" he asked Tiptop.

"No," Tiptop shouted.

Then Dandelion reached in and pulled out a doughnut.

"Is a doughnut a kind of a nut?" he whispered in Tiptop's ear.

"No," Tiptop shouted.

This time Buttercup was holding forth a pancake right under Tiptop's nose.

"Is a pancake a kind of a pan?" he asked.

"No," Tiptop shouted, and so loud that he waked himself up. There beside him sat the caterpillar.

"You are the caterpillar," Tiptop cried, "but you aren't a bit like a cat." And the caterpillar answered,

"A cat, a cat,
A caterpillar,
We're not at all the same!
And now you know
That this is so,
Though cat is in my name."

Views in the Borda Garden—

Monitor Camera Club from Mabel E. Lucas, Chicago

The Gardens in Cuernavaca, Mexico, Were Laid Out at Great Expense by Jose Borda, Who Made Himself Fabulously Wealthy in the Taxco Mines

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The code letters making up the first word today spell a word that gives a clue to the subject of the entire message.

FAIR BCRDEDGF HF GRB *JHKDF *DLGBKLHGDNLHO *BCJNFDGDNL HKB PBBGDLQ JOHIBF NO DLGBKLHGDNLHO ALSBKFGHLSDLQ.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the last name of the "Rail Splitter" who later became a President of the United States — add the number of Presidents who preceded him in the White House — subtract the number of letters in the name of the famous battlefield of the Civil War on which this same President delivered a well-known address ——; multiply by the number of years he referred to in the first few words of that message ——; and divide by the total of the digits in the year in which the address was delivered ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Warm weather calls for the removal of COAT and VEST, and the Puzzle Corner calls for changing COAT to VEST in 5 moves. Can you do it?

Forward and Backward

A boy starts walking from a given point. Each time that he takes 3 steps forward he takes 2 backward. How many steps did he take to reach a point 5 steps ahead of his starting point?

Fun With Antonyms

We follow yesterday's list of synonyms with a list of words and their antonyms. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	identical	belated	
2	superior	plastic	
3	orderly	reverse	✓
4	timely	skeptical	
5	forcible	partial	
6	massive	irregular	
7	unyielding	inferior	
8	luminous	minute	
9	judicious	lenient	
10	credulous	gloomy	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted

Choosing the Partner

Select a number of articles which are always associated in pairs, such as thread and needle, hook and eye, etc.

All the guests go out of the room, and as each man enters, one such article, or a representative of it, is fastened on his coat, while the article associated with it is fastened on a lady's dress. Then the guests try to find their partners.

Some suggestions besides the ones already given are: cup and saucer, pencil and paper, rose and thorn, shovel and hoe, brush and comb, etc. These can be easily represented by the real article, toy imitation, or pictures.—Mildred H., Medicine Hat, Alta., Can.

Quotation For Today

A NOBLE aim, faithfully kept, is as a noble deed.—WORDSWORTH.

Lines About Leaders—78

Drawn by a Staff Artist

Booker T. Washington

(1859-1915)

BOOKER WASHINGTON stands among the makers of freedom.
His energy opened civilization to a downtrodden race.
He was born to a Negro woman on a plantation of Virginia.
Of his father he knew nothing except that he was a white.
Like the other children, he slept in a bundle of rags.
Like them, he was busy on odd jobs for the estate all day.
Once the master of the plantation inventoried the property.
On that occasion little Booker was valued at the sum of $300.

BUT early one morning a most extraordinary event occurred.
The slaves received the order to meet at the master's house.
There, an officer of the United States read a long paper.
And after the reading they were told that they were all free.
They could go where they pleased, do anything they wished.
Reveling and thanksgiving took place for some time.
Then the responsibility of being free gradually appeared.
There arose the problems of home, of living, of citizenship.
Yet public education had always been denied to the slaves.

YOUNG Booker soon found himself working down in the mines.
One day he heard miners talk of a good school far away.
It was called Hampton Institute; Negro boys could study there.
This thought appealed to the lad; he would find the school.
And he started out on foot with more than 500 miles to cover.
At the Institute he quietly presented himself for enrollment.
Ill-clad, begrimed, starving, he waited with a sinking heart.
The head teacher hesitated for some time, then she said:
"The recitation room needs sweeping; take the broom and sweep."
Booker swept the room three times and he dusted it four times.
When he finished his task he reported to the head teacher.
She rubbed her handkerchief on the woodwork and declared:
"I guess that you will do to enter this institution, child."

NOW Booker had meals at regular hours, he ate at a table.
But, best of all, he could devour books to his heart's content.
When he was graduated, the Institute kept him as a teacher.
And, soon after, General Armstrong, the principal, said to him:
"How would you like to start a Negro school of your own?"
Thus it was that Booker went to the little town of Tuskegee.
In 1881, he opened his school to a few men in an old shanty.
Then, in the end, he borrowed $250; he shouldered his axe.
And he and his boys cleared 20 acres to erect a building.

IN 1900, the Tuskegee Institute was known all over the world.
It comprised 40 buildings, 2300 acres of land, 1400 students.
Each year Booker easily gathered $300,000 for its maintenance.
Once the school was sent $250,000 from an anonymous donor.
Then a friend forced him to take a holiday trip to Europe.
In England, Queen Victoria entertained him at tea at Windsor.
One day a man asked him the secret of his unusual success.
Booker answered: "Early in life I made up my mind that I would never let anyone drag me down by causing me to hate him. . . ."
A biographer sums up his accomplishments in these words:
"It was midnight when Booker came; now it is daybreak."

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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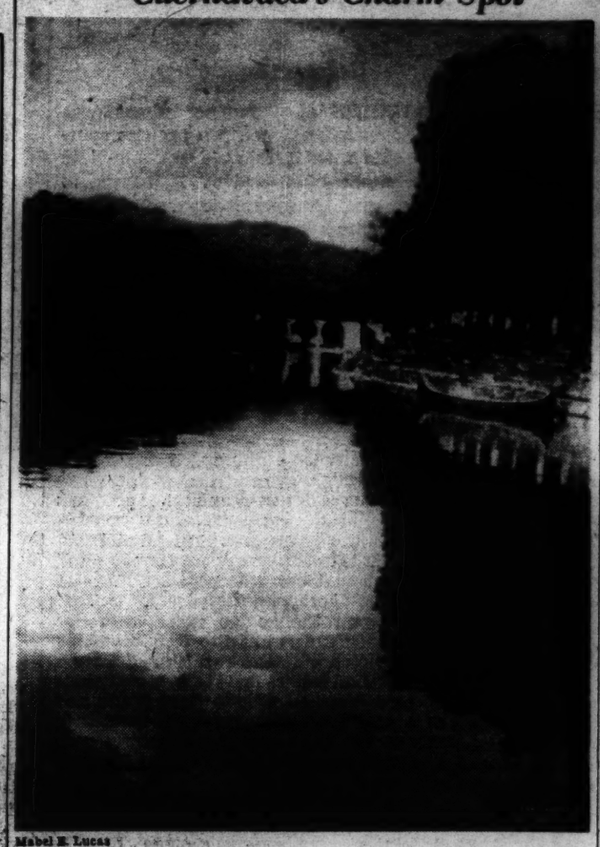
—Cuernavaca's Charm Spot



Mabel E. Lucas

On the Steps of the Pool, Maximilian Made His History-Shaping Decision Not to Abdicate as Emperor of Mexico

In Lighter Vein

Cheap Time

"Young man," said the city merchant, severely, "I notice that you are almost invariably from 10 to 20 minutes late in getting to the office!"

"I know, sir," replied the youth, "but you seem to set such a small value on my time that I didn't think it mattered much."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—Ric et Rac, Paris

Gendarme: "What are you doing down that sewer?"

"I don't know. I'm in command of the submarine R-198 from Brest."

Two of a Kind

The automobile was a thing unheard of to a mountaineer in an unfrequented community, and he was astonished one day when he saw one go by without any visible means of locomotion. His eyes bulged, however, when a motorcycle followed closely in its wake and disappeared like a flash around a bend in the road.

"Great guns!" he said, turning to his son. "Who'd 'a' s'posed that thing had a colt?"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Such exhibits as the Paris International Exposition are meeting places of international understanding.

Factual Figuring: 7 (Lincoln) plus 15, minus 10 (Gettysburg) times 87 (Four-score and seven) divided by 12 (1863) equals 58.

Letter Changing: Coat, moat, most, lost, lest, vest.

Forward and Backward: 12 steps.

Fun With Antonyms: Identical—reverse; superior — inferior; orderly — irregular; timely—belated; forcible—lenient; massive—minute; unyielding—plastic; luminous—gloomy; judicious—partial; credulous—skeptical

Compliment to the Hat

She was arrayed for the theater.

"Sorry to have kept you waiting so long," she said, "but it has taken me longer than usual to get ready. I look like a fright in this hat, too."

He was vaguely desirous of saying something complimentary. "It isn't the—er—fault of the lovely hat, I am sure, Miss Hankinson," he blundered. —Tit Bits.

The Objection

A man was buying a dog, and the shop assistant was very anxious to sell him a dachshund. But the prospective dog-owner was evidently not very keen on this type of animal.

"What is it about a dachshund that you don't care for?" asked the assistant.

"They make such a draught when they come into a room. They always keep the door open so long."—Pearson's.

Jest a Minute

"And to think I didn't believe him when he said he was the sole support of his family!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Consideration

Portland, Ore.

Three rather modest houses, the homes of three average families, stand on a quiet street on the west hills, overlooking a wide sweep of valley and river. The land in front of them slopes gently down a hill, and has always been in the V—— family, though none of the family had ever considered building there.

However, one spring morning there were unmistakable signs that workmen were clearing and measuring; and the word went round that Mrs. V—— was about to build a mansion. The average families regretted that a house there would shut off their view, but they were grateful for all the years their children had had that picture.

One morning a distinguished architect stood at the doors of the three modest houses in turn, and asked permission to come in. He explained that it really made small difference to Mrs. V—— exactly where her new house would stand, and she had instructed him to go and look out of their front windows, to see where the house could be placed so not to interfere with their view.

With such an introduction, the comparative amount of material possessions among the four families who lived there made small difference in their ripening friendship.

Come With Me To Mexico

61

Cuernavaca (II)

Col. Chas. A. Lindbergh
Somewhere Over Europe
Dear Lindy:

This article simply has to take this form for if anyone has a right to like Cuernavaca better than I do, it must be you—for here is where you met Anne Morrow.

Of course you and I aren't the only ones who have fallen in love with Cuernavaca. Because of its salubrious climate the rulers of Mexico, even from remote Aztec days, maintained summer palaces here. And Mr. Morrow certainly picked out a beautiful spot, didn't he? I wish that I might have been able to look over the high wall; but a bougainvillaea vine had grown up inside and was tumbling its purple gorgeousness over on my side—so I have an idea that you and Anne had much to admire even when you weren't looking at each other.

You must have strolled pleasantly through the Borda Gardens—just as Maximilian and Carlotta used to. I suppose you lingered for a while at the spot where he made the historic decision to stay and face the music—that is, if a firing squad can be said to make music. But isn't it a pity that such a beautiful place has been allowed to fall into decay? And did you go across the street and wander through the old church where Cortés used to worship?

Of course you visited the Cortés Palace. The folks are still grateful to Ambassador Morrow for having Diego Rivera paint those striking frescoes in it. Maybe you don't know it; but the city has named one of its principal streets after Anne's father.

Isn't that a quaint little plaza in the heart of town? And did you too load up with all sorts of souvenirs from the scores of little booths around it? Those Cuernavaca huaraches make a fellow's feet glad, don't they?

And did you ever see anything more magnificent than the view of Popocatépetl and Ixtaccihautl? When you saw the towering volcano standing guard beside his sleeping, chaste-white mate, I wonder if you didn't pledge an enduring constancy and faithfulness. I could imagine no lovelier place for it.

We were so thrilled with the view that the clerk at the Hotel Marik assigned us to room 70; and I could scarcely drag myself in off the little balcony. And, by the way, do you ever remember more smiling service than you got from the Marik's head waiter? The enchiladas and limonada I ordered were presented in so gracious a way that I thought for a moment that an honor was being bestowed.

I don't know how you have managed to stay away so long. As for me, I must go back—soon, I hope.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

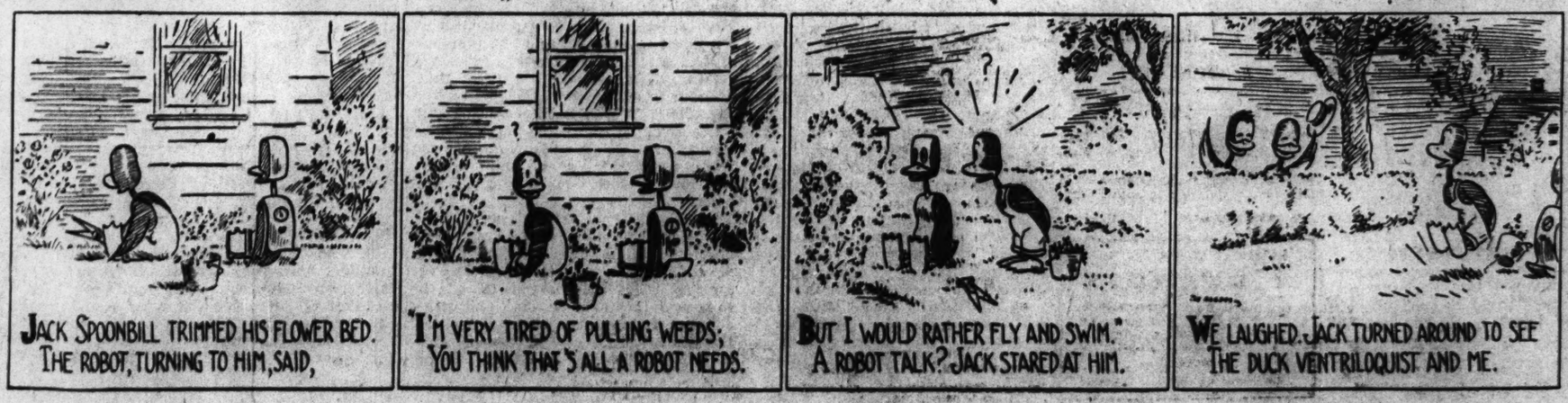
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Mysterious Breakfast*

By LE PELLEY

WHAT'S ALL THIS ABOUT NO BREAKFAST CAPTAIN MIZZENMAST
WELL, MATIES — IT AIN'T AS SERIOUS AS ALL THAT —— BUT WE'LL HAVE TO GO ON RATIONS FOR A SPELL! — WE'RE SHORT ON FOOD AND SHORT ON WATER !!
WHAT IS IT MR. LANEY?
HOLD ON A MINUTE MIZZENMAST! — I JUST FOUND A PACKET OF FOOD AND WATER —— LEFT DURING THE NIGHT!
FOOD AND WATER — ENOUGH FOR US ALL!! AYE, MR. LANEY —— THE MYSTERY OF GANDER ISLAND IS STILL HERE ——— !!!!
I DON'T KNOW WHO COULD BE BACK OF IT — BUT IT'S A VERY AGREEABLE MYSTERY TO SOLVE

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Talking Robot?*

By THE HAGERS


JACK SPOONBILL TRIMMED HIS FLOWER BED. THE ROBOT, TURNING TO HIM, SAID,
"I'M VERY TIRED OF PULLING WEEDS; YOU THINK THAT'S ALL A ROBOT NEEDS.
BUT I WOULD RATHER FLY AND SWIM." A ROBOT TALK? JACK STARED AT HIM.
WE LAUGHED. JACK TURNED AROUND TO SEE THE DUCK VENTRILOQUIST AND ME.

Daily Anecdote

Beecher's Way

Once after speaking to a group of young ministers, Henry Ward Beecher invited questions; whereupon a serious young man arose and said, "We have one rich man in our congregation, Mr. Beecher, who frequently falls asleep during service and snores so loudly that he spoils my sermon. He is one of our largest contributors, and I dare not offend him. What shall I do?"

"Well," replied Mr. Beecher, "that is a problem. But here is the way we handle it at Plymouth Church. I give the sexton strict orders to keep close watch of the congregation, and the moment he sees any man asleep to come right up and slap ME on the back."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Too Much Circus

HISTORY has a way of not quite repeating itself, which makes the similarities between one episode and another all the more interesting. When the Japanese army overran Manchuria in September, 1931, the pretext was a bombing of a railroad in which they had an interest to protect. Who bombed the railroad is still a question. The movements of Japanese troops in China today have an origin as obscure. There had been some shooting. Whether Japanese or Chinese troops started it will soon be one of those questions that doesn't matter, and indeed the question already has become how to stop it.

And here arises another arresting similarity between developments to which the United States Department of State now is attempting to apply outside restraint and those which in 1931 engaged the attention of all signatories to the violated Nine Power Pact. Not only is Secretary of State Cordell Hull reminding the Japanese and Chinese governments of the United States' interest in peace in the Far East and indeed, in the world, but the reminder will reach a Japan in which liberal and moderate elements such as Mr. Stimson hoped to strengthen at the time of the Manchurian crisis are again beginning to assert themselves.

Thus in some measure Mr. Hull's tactics must be, as Mr. Stimson has recounted that his had to be, to help to meet the Japanese mailed fist without taking off diplomacy's silk gloves—to show disapproval in such a way as to help what little liberalism exists in the Japanese Government rather than in a way which might only result in further embarrassing it.

Still other phases of today's clash which are only variations on a continuous theme are:

Shooting between the two armies preceded instead of following diplomatic forays; only several days after the first exchange of shots has the dispute moved to the diplomatic front.

Internal conditions in Japan are still such as to warrant suspicion that this business on the mainland has some of the same side-show aspects as that which diverted Japanese public opinion from domestic troubles in 1931.

And, of course, that dangerous arrangement continues in Japanese government whereby the military authorities are not responsible to the civil authorities, and usually show an eagerness to rush in where responsible national leaders would fear to tread.

Again, the threat to China from Japan is timed with that shrewd estimation of the world's preoccupations that may be found in most records of national expansion. When Japan moved on Manchuria, Europe was concerned over German rearmament; when she moves on China, Europe dares not take its eyes off Spain. And again Russia in particular is thoroughly engaged on her own acres.

Echoes of the much-heralded and then partly repudiated understanding between Japan and Germany are roused by one of the four demands Japan is now pressing on China: to help fight Communism. But it seems unlikely that a connection exists between the move of the Far East's quasi-Fascists and the policies of Fascist powers in Europe. It does happen, however, that this demand appears to set up two rings in the ideological circus and has the effect of keeping the world's neck busy and the world's head dizzy. It is too much to watch all at once.

Superlatives

GREAT BRITAIN is in a superlative mood. She is spending all the summer trying to find out who are the eleven best cricketers in England to meet the New Zealanders; at Wimbledon she has attended in her thousands day after day to see who are two best amateur lawn tennis players in the world; and in the columns of the press she has been discussing what are the best lines that any English poet has ever written.

The first two problems have been tackled on a strictly contemporary basis, but in the solving of the question of poetry the wisdom of the past has been called in. It has been recalled that Meredith's choice was Tennyson's magical picture in "The Idylls of the King"—

> On one side lay the ocean, and on one
> Lay a great water, and the moon was full,

while Tennyson himself is said to have preferred Milton's

> Silence, ye troubled waters, and thou deep peace.

But even the combined judgment of the ages and the nations fails to bring any final agreement. A twentieth century judge votes for Shakespeare's "The multitudinous seas incarnadine," while Darwin—an unexpected witness in a literary dispute, though his father was a poet—came down on the side of the famous lines in Tennyson—

> The moan of doves in immemorial elms,
> And murmuring of innumerable bees.

Only two contributors to the discussion [illegible] independently agreed in choosing the [illegible] line, but, since they were as eminent as Carlyle and Goethe, perhaps the decision may be tentatively allowed to go to their preference, which appropriately is by Shakespeare—

> We are such stuff as dreams are made on.

Before the Deluge

REPORTS of a bumper wheat crop pouring from western prairies coincide with if they do not stimulate the letters of President Roosevelt to chairmen of the congressional committees on agriculture urging farm legislation.

Superficially it would seem that the farmer's problems are solved when that rare and dreamed-of bonanza comes along: a year of huge crops, and at the same time, of high prices. A wheat crop estimated at 882,000,000 bushels for the United States is bringing in the neighborhood of $1.10 to $1.20 a bushel.

Yet it was just such a situation, coupled with superficial thinking, that brought about through a long process the post-war surpluses of wheat and other products which glutted the agricultural market through the years of the ill-fated Farm Board. It is not this year but the next and the next that carry a threat of renewed and price-depressing carryovers.

This year the golden excess over domestic demands will just nicely replenish the depleted bins and furnish grain for a reawakened export market in the absence of good crops elsewhere. That is the sort of a year that encourages the farmer to "plant his head off" the following year and then buy more land to plant the year after that.

It is with the individual farmer that restraint and judgment must begin. The Administration urges enactment of Secretary Wallace's ever-normal granary plan coupled with some sort of crop control to keep supplies and prices at a more stable level from now on. The possible success of such a plan depends largely if not entirely upon whether it could be carried out actually in accord with the dictates of economic judgment or whether it would be controlled by insatiable farmer pressure groups.

A metropolitan newspaper refers to it as the "ever political granary," and that is exactly the threat. It is easy enough to get political support for having the Government buy, but a tempest awaits any administrator who undertakes to sell and get the Government's money back, whatever the price.

There are indications that American farmers have become somewhat more educated in economics during the last decade or two. Perhaps they do appreciate somewhat now the desirability of a stable rather than speculative income. Upon the evidences of this trend and of their willingness to co-operate in gearing production to world needs will depend the wisdom or unwisdom of attempting the crop storage or ever-normal granary plan. It has much to commend it, but the risk or safety of an experiment depends on how the farmer will use his political power.

Music for Americans

WHAT professors of profound scholarship and vast academic opportunity could not do, George Gershwin, with mere experience and knockabout training in the theater, did as easily as he could turn his hand over. Where scholars, certified for knowledge and technical mastery by learned institutions failed, he, on a picked-up and rubbed-off education, triumphed. They industriously tried to write music that the public would listen to and call good; and they arrived, in many cases, at no significant destination. He, with seemingly scant effort, put his jazz down on paper; and not only did symphony orchestras seize on it and perform it, but people gathered by thousands to acclaim it.

For making a "go" of composing, there has been scarcely anybody in the United States to surpass the "Rhapsody-in-Blue" man. In other arts, Americans have excelled through deep study and Herculean labor; but hardly so in music. Here, taking infinite pains appears seldom to have done the business.

Without doubt Gershwin benefited in indirect ways from the explorations of the erudite; for it is not to be supposed that their devotion to the cause of tone represents wasted zeal. The serious trouble is, that they have seldom expressed anything in particular. Their works, in instance after instance, said, so the public found, what had been said before and better. Gershwin's composing, on the contrary, was an abounding stream of expression which hearers appraised as novel and individual.

Gershwin's product cannot, perhaps, be called, either wholly or in part, classic—belonging to all time; yet it is without question historic—belonging markedly to its own time. Whoever shall want to get an insight into the temper of America in the two decades after the World War, will surely want to consider the tunes and rhythms of his songs, operettas and orchestral pieces.

For one special point, Gershwin knew and acknowledged that American music in certain of its most characteristic rings and echoes has something Southern about it—something associated with the Negro—though to say that may be to make a rather incomplete explanation. But at any rate, he understood Negro singing, and he composed masterfully for Negro choral voices, as his memorable work in opera form, "Porgy and Bess," attests. Like other composers who have won the world's ear, he was a good deal of an isolationist. He heard his own country singing; and as he heard, so he wrote.

For Crime Prevention

Book News of the Day

ANY book which throws light on how to destroy the causes of crime constitutes a valuable social document. And especially is this true when the authors bring to their pages the accuracy and clarity which mark the work of Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck, as in LATER CRIMINAL CAREERS (New York: Commonwealth Fund. $3; London: Humphrey Milford).

Most students of crime have reached the conclusion that the removal of crime's causes alone promises final relief to society. In line with the current movement toward slum clearance, better housing, and social legislation of many kinds, crime prevention is becoming curative rather than punitive.

In "Later Criminal Careers," the Gluecks provide case studies disclosing the effects on individuals of environment, family relations, education, poverty, imprisonment, and so on. The individuals studied are the majority of those whose careers, during the five years after they left the Massachusetts Reformatory for Men, had been surveyed in an earlier book. A second five-year period is now analyzed, to determine whether the reformatory reformed these men, and to what extent.

On the whole, better conduct appears in the second five-year period than in the first. Relapse into crime occurs in some cases, but there are also gratifying reformations. Why the difference in these cases? The Gluecks seek to establish causal relationships between treatment and conduct, as guideposts for future crime preventive work.

From conclusions drawn by the authors, one challenging fact emerges: That the outward aspects of environment are less important than the strength of moral character in the work of preventing crime. Some of the careers studied had favorable family and other relationships. Still crime appeared and persisted.

The value of slum clearance, of boys' clubs, the juster distribution of wealth, and other ameliorative measures, is documented in these cases. But the authors put in italics the following conclusion: "That the most marked difference between the reformed and the unreformed lies in the factor of mental or emotional difficulties."

Only 15.2 per cent of those reformed were burdened with some difficulty of mental or emotional type, while 89.9 per cent of those who continued to be delinquent or criminal were so burdened.

Crime prevention is thus found to be an individual problem, toward which society has inescapable responsibilities, but in which the individual himself is the determining factor. Does this not point to the superlative value of all teaching or wholesome influence brought to bear directly upon the individual? R. H. S.

"This Is Something You'll Want to Write Down . . ."

By a Staff Artist

Spring Harvest

NEVER had the locust bloom smelled so sweet to Nellie May as on this spring morning. Never had the "wood robin" and the mocker caroled so blithely. The wild phlox, like the sky, was at its brightest and bluest, and the "branch" at the foot of the hill sang its happiest song as it gurgled over the limestone slabs.

"I reckon that ne'er a Jew's harp, or maybe even a French harp, could fetch a tune so gay," mused Nellie May, as she stooped to pluck a yellow blossom at the streamlet's brink.

Gingerly she tested its still frigid water with her bare toes, then leaped across to comb the opposite bank for wild strawberries. But even strawberry juice could not stain a deeper crimson lips already flushed with joy. Nellie May rushed to the top of the knoll and stood there with her shoulder-length hair and calico skirt flying in the wind.

"I won't be here to see you-all turn in the fall," she called to the oaks and beeches beyond. "I'm agoin' off to get my schoolin'."

* * *

The decision, indeed, had been arrived at that very morning in the tenant house. It had been of her mother's making. The whole plan was her mother's. Desire to see achieved for her child what she herself had missed led her to devote herself to that end.

So, although they had always lived in tenant cottages, neither Nellie May, nor her mother and father had eaten the bread of idleness. Every crop produced on shares with the owner was planted and cultivated and harvested with a view to quality and quantity. The crop must be of the best so as to fetch the highest price, and it must also yield the greatest amount possible per acre. The land and what grew thereon, less her father's share, were the landlord's, but several pigs, two cows, and lately a small flock of turkeys which was Nellie May's own, belonged to the tenant family.

The turkeys were a particular concession from the lady at the "big house," whose huge flock Nellie May had tended since she was able to count. So carefully and faithfully had she fed toms and hens and so tenderly cared for the poults as the mother birds brought them in from hidden nests in the woods that she was rewarded with the gift of a pair of birds, the foundation of her very own flock. The annual turkey money was carefully banked. That, her mother insisted, was for Nellie May's schooling, and they would take no chance of keeping it beneath a hearthstone, as Sam, her father, had suggested.

And now the fund had grown to be enough for the purpose. Come September she would go to Brookfield to attend the academy and to live with a great-aunt.

* * *

Nellie May felt that she and her parents were in some ways different from the other tenants in the neighborhood, but she never knew exactly why. Often she had bidden good-by to chums as they rode off in farm wagons, after a cropping season, to seek new fields. Secretly she had envied them, traveling off to see the world, but now they would have envied her the chance for the schooling so few of them had.

While other tenant families had come and gone, year after year, Nellie May's father had stayed on. Sam did not extract all he could from the land in a season and then move on to a likelier place. Out of his gratitude he returned the fertility the land gave to his crops. His wife preached staying in one good spot.

Sam was content to take her advice, and as a result an appreciative landlord had plastered their house and even driven a well. That saved Nellie May many a trip from the spring. Theirs, too, was the only tenant house for miles around with a porch on which a body could sit with a rocker, and it had chintz curtains at the windows, a handmade quilt that Nellie May's mother set great store by, and rag rugs on the floor.

Nellie May's mother had the unusual fortune to own three books, and the child had picked out their words and turned the pages till they were ragged. One was the Bible, another was "Pilgrim's Progress," with its fascinating illustrations of Christian's adventures, and the third was "Little Women," whose lives, remote as they seemed from hers, Nellie May had lived in imagination many times.

To Nellie May, on this glorious spring morning, Paris itself seemed very little farther than the county seat. And what had Paris to offer compared to the academy at Brookfield! To Nellie May it seemed that the "windows of heaven" had opened. M. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Canada's Expansiveness

By Frank L. Perrin

BETWEEN STATIONS

THE commuter, the casual traveler, even when he journeys between Boston and New York, or between Boston and Washington, or Chicago, or St. Louis, comes to measure distances by a somewhat familiar and limited rule of thumb. Along those routes we sit more or less disinterestedly, reading perhaps, as we approach and pass through cities and towns. There comes to be a monotony in their frequency. New faces appear only to disappear in the shiftings and the comings and goings. Greetings, if any are exchanged, are strictly formal. We do not interest the casuals, and they do not greatly interest us.

Not so in these continental crossings. The long train, pulled by a giant iron and steel steed which seems always to be champing and snorting and never in repose, becomes the center and circumference of our communal existence. Those aboard, from observation car in the rear to the tourist sleepers and coaches ahead, are our people. Together we fare forth to conquer a wilderness of forests and rivers and lakes and plains and mountains which seems to be awaiting our coming. The distances seem insurmountable, but never tedious. There is never duplication or sameness in the forests. There are hundreds of lakes, with no two alike. There are thousands of camps and huts and settlers' cabins, but never two exactly alike. And along the way there are meager crowds of men and women, boys and girls, who have come to see the train and its passengers. And no two of these, as we look into their faces, are more than superficially alike.

* * *

Those we see thus are pioneers, not the descendants of pioneers. Their work is ahead. None have left to them a legacy of accomplishment, an assurance of ease or even a livelihood. Many of them face, under much the same circumstances, the conditions which confronted the newcomers to the less habitable areas of Michigan and Wisconsin in the early '70's. At their door lies a forest empire, rich only in its possibilities. At this season, in the central areas of Canada, this virgin land is lush with green of wheat; here, is still early summer. Along the right-of-way of the Canadian National Lines, over which this journey is being made, there is growing, I am convinced, enough grass to provide winter hay for half the cows in the United States and all the hungry little burros in Mexico.

For countless miles in every direction lie rich forest lands capable of being subdued. There might be built granaries to store wheat to supply the needs of peoples throughout the world. Why do we speak of limitations and lament because there are no more opportunities? Why do statesmen, dictators and armies seek territorial expansion through force and conquest while here there is safe asylum and freedom from assessment? Opportunity does not lie at the end of a road opened through conquest, whether in Ethiopia, Spain, or Detroit. It lies where it has been provided by the generous disposal of all needful things if these are discovered, utilized and unselfishly apportioned.

* * *

I am told that in these uncounted Canadian lakes families of such sportive denizens as trout, bass, pickerel and muskellunge have succeeded each other in the varying stages of youth and maturity without ever having been tempted to strike at an angler's alluring bait. And in all the vast woods country, unless plausible misinformation is rife, wild animals abound and remain unmolested even by the sound of gun. It's a good story, anyway, and I believe it. No happier retreat could be found anywhere. The occasional summer resort places, such as Minaki, Jasper Park, and a dozen others of less popularity, have not penetrated farther than the rim of these great natural preserves. The little farms along the way between Toronto and the edge of Manitoba have not scratched the surface in the empire of future grain and livestock farms.

Someone who can write in convincing English, to be translated into the language of every people, should tell the world of the opportunities which await and beckon us all in a land so easily accessible. That book should bear, in large letters, the title "Opportunities." These are what hungry and war impoverished people everywhere are now vainly seeking. They will find in them that which they desire but do not yet realize as existent, freedom from penalizing and burdensome taxation, from national deficits, from building and manning warships, from training and impressment into armed service for they know not what.

This is no false enthusiasm. I have not bought for sale, or been asked to buy, any real estate in Canada. But I am convinced, more than ever before by previous visits, that here in Canada is to be found, without conquest and without any form of experimental legislation, the solution of the problems of millions of underprivileged peoples.

The Wide Horizon

Is British Education Succeeding?

By Harold Hobson

THE annual income of the colleges of Oxford University is nearly a million pounds. The wealth of Cambridge is upon a similar scale. Britain's other universities are not so rich as this, but they have been the recipients of many a generous benefaction. Yet they are constantly asking for more money.

London University is always ready to receive grants toward the erection of great new buildings on what is known as the Bloomsbury site. Manchester is appealing for a fund of £30,000. Cambridge wants financial assistance in order to preserve the amenities of her Gog Magog hills, and Oxford, after receiving the enormous endowment of £2,000,000 from Lord Nuffield on behalf of her medical school, is now asking for a further £750,000 for more general purposes. An outside observer might well sit back and inquire whether the universities are worth the immense sums that they demand. Their great past is fully known and appreciated; but are they pulling their weight in the present? In other words, are they continuing to fulfill their age-long function of producing men of eminence in public life?

This is a fair test. It is true that the proper object of a university is the pursuit of scholarship. Pure scholarship, moreover, has no direct utilitarian significance. But it is not, because of that, ultimately any the less concerned with practical values. Such things as ancient Greek and Latin literature, upon the study of which the chief of British seats of higher learning lavish their greatest endowments, have no immediate bearing upon economic problems of production. They do not help to build houses, or to propel motorcars along the highway. But it is of the essence of the claims made on their behalf that they train the mind, give it flexibility and poise, background and perspective. The same can be said, in (sometimes) smaller degree, of most of the courses that are followed in English universities. Whether this claim can be substantiated is shown at any one time by the number of university-trained people who have shown the benefits of their intellectual experience in wide fields of activity.

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It may perhaps be said that the true value of universities to the community depends more upon the large army of educated and inconspicuous men and women whom they contribute to the general organisation of the world than upon a few outstanding individualities. But in a sense this cannot be asserted of British universities as broadly as it can be of those of some other countries, where democracy in education is given a somewhat different meaning.

The phrase in Britain means that every young man and girl of ability, in whatever walk of life, is given the opportunity, by means of scholarships, of obtaining a university education. But the main university courses are so arranged as to throw the entire academic emphasis on outstanding individuals. Broadly speaking, the average student is left to take care of himself; the budding genius receives the maximum of attention. British universities set out to produce great men and women. How far are they succeeding?

It is certainly the case at the present moment that many people who have not had a university education at all have won through to the front ranks. If there is one British dramatist who is more celebrated than Mr. Noel Coward, it is Mr. Bernard Shaw; and neither of these eminent men ever attended a university. This, however, is not a new development. A university degree has never been a requisite for success. Many of the most famous of Englishmen, from the Duke of Wellington to Charles Dickens, have not possessed one. The present situation does not, therefore, indicate necessarily that the universities are any less effective than they have ever been.

* * * *

If one looks at the positive side of the case, there is a good deal of evidence that the vast sums of money which Britain, publicly and privately, expends on higher education, are not being wasted. A score of university graduates who have won fame since the World War spring to thought. Miss Amy Johnson was educated in Sheffield University. Mr. Richard Aldington, the novelist, comes from London. Mr. J. B. Priestley is a Cambridge man. Sir Hugh Walpole, who himself hails from Cambridge, has described Mr. R. C. Hutchinson, of Oxford, as the most eminent of English novelists who are yet under middle-age. Mr. W. H. Auden, of Christ Church, is generally considered to be the leading intellectual influence in the contemporary British drama. Mr. Stephen Spender, one of the most notable younger poets, and Mr. Charles Morgan, whose novel, "The Fountain," achieved enormous success both in the United States and Great Britain, are also Oxford men. Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, who made the Ministry of Transport one of the most widely discussed of Cabinet posts, comes from the same university, as do Mr. Harold Nicolson and Mr. Robert Bernays, men who are already making a political name for themselves.

These university graduates have all reached public fame during the last few years, proving that the old traditions of British education still successfully endure.